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Item 121 (t) of the preliminary list*
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2011 is hereby transmitted to the General Assembly pursuant to the provisions of article IV, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Regulate the Relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission (General Assembly resolution 54/280, annex).

2. Since only a limited number of copies of the report are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to have the copies transmitted to them available during discussion of the item.

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General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 June 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 104 of the preliminary list*
Crime prevention and criminal justice

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/182. The report describes the activities undertaken by the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to offer African countries technical support in crime prevention and the strengthening of criminal justice systems. It describes Africa's crime situation and the effect it has on the region's socioeconomic development. It highlights the reforms in legislation and policy in the Africa region and makes reference to regional and international cooperation initiatives between the Institute and other institutions.

The Institute's strategies for mobilizing the necessary resources to fund its schedule of activities are also detailed. The report presents an overview of the difficulties that limit the capacity of the Institute for smooth operation and delivery of services. Opportunities for realizing the much-needed funding to support the programmes of the Institute are also discussed.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/182. The report describes practical measures proposed by the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in response to requests by Member States and other stakeholders, emphasizing the crucial role of collaboration in combating transnational organized crime. The report also highlights action taken by the Institute consistent with the needs of African countries in addressing crime. Furthermore, it describes Africa's dynamic and sophisticated crime landscape in the context of the continent's weak institutional capacity and makes recommendations for intervention, based on the tailored innovative strategies, research, exchange of knowledge and good practices promoted by the Institute. The report also discusses a range of alternative options proposed as remedial measures, including efforts made by African countries to diversify their criminal justice systems by using alternative community sanctions for identified offences in order to alleviate the soaring costs of imprisonment and promote restorative justice featuring relevant African traditional values. The report describes the role of the Institute in promoting crime prevention among the strategic values of management of public affairs in Africa and explores the practical measures intended to make the Institute a more effective medium for the delivery of home-grown and sustainable solutions to the African continent. Proposals for transforming the Institute into a more relevant mechanism to protect Africa's emerging socioeconomic environment, including measures for mobilizing funds to facilitate the implementation of its schedul · of work, are also discussed.

2. The crime problem in Africa continues to assume new and dynamic dimensions stemming from a variety of factors as the continent opens up to new areas of cooperation and collaboration. Some of those factors are attributed to the continent's own traditions and unique perspectives, which contribute to the exclusion of certain sectors of populations, such as the elderly, women and children, from activities designed to promote comprehensive social growth. This could potentially lead to societal fragmentation, human rights abuses and an escalation of crime.

3. The need for reforms is a manifestation of the inequitable distribution of resources, coupled with growing inadequacies in the current regimen of crime prevention and criminal justice administration in a number of countries. With rampant poverty seen as a defining factor of the crime situation in Africa, the continent is focusing on improving investments, trade and commerce and emphasizing general business ventures as a way to offer employment, improve national tax revenue and provide necessary budgetary support for the delivery of all services. It is expected that, by mitigating economic crime, including by investing in crime prevention, significant resources for the provision of services and a general improvement in living standards would become available.

4. The inadequacy or lack of policies for environmental protection is having detrimental effects on Africa's ecosystem. The World Wide Fund for Nature International considers that ecological resources in Africa are facing severe diminution and that the capacity for recovery is limited. Reports indicate that wildlife populations have declined by more than 30 per cent in the past four decades, which not only affects tourism revenue but also destabilizes the

region's ecosystem. Several populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish are being affected similarly. It is realistic to expect that Africa's record of overexploitation and raw export of natural resources will threaten the capacity to preserve and sustain resources, which will have serious implications for human health, wealth and well-being.

5. The depletion of natural resources in Africa is exacerbated by wanton destruction. According to the World Wide Fund for Nature International, wildlife is under pressure from ever-growing human demands for resources. This is made worse by Governments' policies, which seem to emphasize industrial growth as the driving force for African economies, to the detriment of agricultural production, thus undermining the precarious food-production capacities.

6. Consequently, Africa's ecological condition is facing the threat of further degradation. The inadequacy or lack of policies for environmental protection is also having a detrimental effect on the capacity of countries to produce food and cash crops. The steady growth of population in Africa is not matched by food production, availability of water, energy or wealth to sustain a good standard of living, and one of the possible implications could be an escalation of crime and a despondent population vulnerable to victimization by criminal groups. Crime prevention strategies will therefore require planners to focus on the coordination of activities that would promote development based on sustainable agricultural production and preservation of the environment and that would offer cheap sources of energy for small and medium-sized agro-based industrial enterprises.

7. Crime continues to occur in every part of the continent and in every stratum of society. Its perpetrators and victims are people of all ages, incomes, backgrounds and status levels. More importantly, crime is becoming entrenched as a way of life for criminal groups, which seek victims in the rural areas, thereby complicating the landscape of criminality in Africa's hinterland. Reports available to the Institute continue to indicate that crime is steadily penetrating all sectors of government administration, centres of spirituality, chambers of criminal justice administration and the boardrooms of the corporate world. The continent is a source, transit point and destination for new trends in crime that are difficult to control for individual countries using conventional policy measures.

8. Africa has endured the debilitating effects of new trends in transnational organized crime, which make the region insecure and unstable. Fundamental changes will have to be made in addressing the region's complicated crime scenario. Building on the available means, police, local communities, schools, prosecution services, lawyers, legislators, prison authorities, employers and probationary services will have to consider changing their methods of work to provide robust innovative and integrated solutions. No single formula, no single theory, no single assumption can appropriately explain the amorphous phenomenon of crime.

9. Controlling crime is no longer a task that is principally for the police, prosecution services, courts and prisons, and it is not a function of legislative processes alone. It also calls for the utilization of alternative remedial measures, including the application of standards of ethical conduct, local traditions, counselling and other emerging correctional rehabilitation measures. Africa will rise above the current position of vulnerability by implementing viable strategies, including those aimed at the successful social rehabilitation and reintegration of

prisoners. On the basis of its mandate, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, together with other crime prevention agencies, is currently in the process of adjusting its action plans to respond to these new challenges.

II. Governance and management

A. Governing Board

10. The next meeting of the Institute's Governing Board is scheduled to be convened at the conclusion of consultations among member States and other stakeholders. The agenda for the next meeting will include the following issues: improving the visibility of the Institute through programme activities tailored to member States' crime prevention needs; diversification of its resource base, resource mobilization and increased budgetary support from the United Nations budget; capacity for income generation through projects; increased cooperation with potential partners; innovative intervention action plans to address the dynamic crime challenges in Africa; strategies for convening the Conference of African ministers of justice and security; and human resources concerns.

11. Building on the decisions of the Governing Board at its eleventh session, in Nairobi on 27 and 28 April 2011), the focus of the Institute's management will be on consolidating momentum in order to promote visibility as a viable strategy to elicit the needed support from the Institute's member States.

12. The Institute will also make efforts to seek the Board's support for its endeavours to redefine itself as a practical entity, with enhanced legitimacy and ability to resolve Africa's crime problem, following the review process approved by the Board in 2010. At the heart of the Institute's efforts is the need for mobilization of resources to develop a centre of excellence for crime prevention and criminal justice and to oversee the evolution of this idea into reality. The Institute will concentrate its efforts on looking for pragmatic solutions to crime prevention and criminal justice in Africa by focusing on the practical implementation of General Assembly resolution 66/182.

B. General direction and management

13. The selection process for filling the post of Director of the Institute concluded with the appointment of Davies Mweemba Chikalanga, who assumed office in May 2012. It is expected that the other vacant posts will soon be filled so as to have a full team of experts and that the appointment of the new Director will give a boost to the Institute's management, policy development, guidance and implementation.

14. Africa's response to crime prevention will depend in part on the capacity of the Institute to mobilize and incorporate the diversity of concerns involving all relevant stakeholders. Significant to this effort is the need to maximize the Institute's ties with corporate, international and regional partners, including individual experts, academic institutions and civil society organizations, in order to tap available synergies in responding to the crime problem.

15. Through regional initiatives, the Institute will try to enhance collaboration with its network of partners so as to enlist their cooperation with relevant authorities in curbing crime and will take a pivotal role in maintaining security, peace and stability as prerequisites for development. The Institute's mandate requires it to offer the necessary technical assistance to identify and coordinate action to ensure the success of crime prevention strategies.

16. At its next session, expected to be held later in 2012, the Governing Board will focus on the delivery of practical solutions to the crime problem affecting Africa. The expected review of the Institute will take centre stage in this respect, and review proposals will be brought to the attention of experts from the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

III. Substantive programmes and activities

A. Overview

17. In Africa, experience is gradually showing that prisons are a drain on national resources and have little impact as a deterrent to crime. For this reason, there should be a fundamental shift away from the misconception that crime prevention is the preserve of the police, judiciary and corrections institutions alone and that imprisonment is the only effective and just sanction. Reports indicate that a rising proportion of inmates in African prisons consists of recidivists and remandees. Penal Reform International (PRI), citing the International Centre for Prison Studies, affirms that in 28 out of 40 African countries studied, the number of prisoners exceeds capacity, with 9 countries' occupancy levels standing at more than twice capacity. Accordingly, momentum is growing in the development and utilization of alternative sentencing. The Institute is consequently discussing community corrections instruments such as probation, community service orders and parole with criminal justice personnel in Africa.

18. Consistent with its role as a focal point for promoting the rule of law and enhancing the active cooperation and collaboration of Governments and other partners in crime prevention and criminal justice in Africa, the Institute is making efforts to sensitize relevant authorities and local communities about the value of non-custodial sanctions as a viable sentencing option to enhance community participation and improve the chances of harmony through increased interaction between offenders and victims.

B. Project activities

19. The dynamic nature of crime and its ever-increasing impact on Africa's development are shaping policy development and leading to wider debates with a focus on practical innovations. It is now widely acknowledged that no country has the capacity to fight crime on its own. On the basis of research carried out to identify and assess threats posed by new trends of crime, conventional approaches to crime challenges are increasingly refined by means of new inputs and ideas and policy formulations tailored to suit specific challenges. Innovative approaches are

steadily taking the place of conservative ones. Through ongoing dialogue and systematic interaction with relevant sources of information, crime data and expertise based on good practices facilitate the process of regional and international harmonization of policy for crime prevention. The value of research in identifying and building an empirical body of knowledge to be used in this regard cannot be overemphasized.

20. Africa's escalating crime problems increasingly put pressure on the Institute to undertake collaborative programmes in the following areas: research; training and human resources development; information-gathering, dissemination and documentation; and advisory services for Governments, based on the mandates of relevant resolutions of, inter alia, its Governing Board, the African Union Commission and the General Assembly. Resource deficiencies may pose a considerable challenge to Africa's priorities in strategic planning for crime prevention as a safeguard to peace, security, good governance and development. However, the Institute's cost-sharing initiatives with UNODC, Member States and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, as well as with other donors, could make the mandated activities possible and ultimately establish the Institute as a centre of excellence by promoting its standards.

21. The Institute has continued to participate and share its expertise in global, regional and local conferences, workshops and seminars. The Institute's engagement in such events has often resulted in the establishment of bilateral and multilateral networks for technical support in emerging projects.

1. Research

(a) Community corrections

22. Following up on its "From prison back home" project, the Institute is benefiting from partnerships centring on its capacity to offer technical support to facilitate the change from punitive (imprisonment) to correctional (rehabilitation) policy. The advantages of correctional policies lie in the wider sensitization and involvement of the general community and of criminal justice personnel. To that end, the Institute provides its expertise to the African Correctional Services Association (ACSA), Prisons Rehabilitation and Welfare Action and the International Corrections and Prisons Association for the Advancement of Professional Corrections. It has also teamed up with Prison Reform Intervention in Africa (PRIA) and Prison Fellowship International to promote correctional policy research in Africa.

23. The Institute has been requested by Member States to highlight non-custodial sentences and the need to recognize probation, community service and community corrections in Africa as a separate correctional instrument of the criminal justice system. This issue will be discussed at the next conference of ACSA, in Kampala in October 2012.

24. With regard to community corrections, the Institute's programme of work will present updates underscoring the relevance of community sanctions in Africa with a view to making probation and community-service orders a practical correctional initiative, and making imprisonment an alternative to it, whenever feasible.

25. A proposal to set up a continental and/or regional forum, similar to the ACSA forum for prisons and corrections, where concerns, practices, knowledge and experiences would be shared to promote community corrections, has been put forward, and the forum is scheduled to be established before the end of the year. In this regard, it was agreed that regional conferences for community corrections personnel would be convened for the African region, starting with East Africa in August 2012, following consultations with stakeholders. The Institute was tasked to take the lead on this initiative at the recently concluded meeting with community-service officials from Kenya and Uganda.

(b) Evaluation of the Kenya community-service orders programme

26. The evaluation study of the Kenya community-service orders programme was concluded last year, thanks to the Government of Kenya, which shared the costs and responsibilities with the Institute. The report on the study is currently being printed and is expected to be published in July 2012. The report stresses the value of alternative sentencing as a measure for reducing prison overcrowding. It will be disseminated as widely as possible so as to share recommendations and best practices, to provide information about policy changes and harmonization of practices, and to facilitate reforms and promote community corrections as much as possible.

27. The Institute has also taken up the requests from Kenya and Uganda to emphasize a critical development in criminal justice administration, i.e. the need for special initiatives to cater for remand prisoners. It was recalled that little was being done to focus on remand prisoners and their special needs, including prisoners in the category of special needs offenders. Attention was also drawn to the need for policies to regulate the transfer of prisoners in custody and community corrections across borders.

(c) Technical assistance to the Malawi Police Force

28. The Inspector General of Police in Malawi has made a request for technical assistance in strengthening the criminal justice system. Other areas for intervention include: investigation skills for the collection of evidence to facilitate prosecution; enactment of relevant legislation to combat trafficking in persons; drug trafficking and other serious crimes; use of information and communications technology by experts, including marine and aviation specialists, accountants and pathologists; and practical responses to the challenges of overcrowding in prisons, including prospects of introducing alternatives to imprisonment such as parole, probation and community corrections. The Institute is working out modalities of intervention and prioritization with the relevant experts and authorities in Malawi with a view to making Malawi the centre for intervention in the Southern African subregion for similar issues of concern.

(d) Drug situation in Africa

29. Due to the upsurge in serious and high-profile crimes attributed to illicit drug activities, which undermine development and stability in Africa, a study on the drug situation in African correctional facilities was carried out by the Institute in 2011, starting with the East African subregion.

30. The study highlights drug control challenges in prison settings, and preliminary reports indicate that this situation is shared by several African countries. The study is also scheduled to be carried out in other regions. The recommendations have highlighted research initiatives undertaken in cooperation with the African Union Commission and UNODC, as well as with other partners, centring on the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012). The findings of the study were shared at the continental consultative meeting of drug control officers held in Kampala in October 2011. They stressed the need for strengthening drug control in Africa, while showcasing the Institute's programmes in addressing Africa's crime problem.

31. Importantly, the consultative meeting in Kampala emphasized the need for regional political coalitions in order to facilitate harmonization of policy and legislation, enhanced sensitization and utilization of focal points in countries for the monitoring of illicit drug activities.

(e) Cyberwatch project

32. The Institute, in conjunction with the African Center for Cyberlaw and Cybercrime Prevention, created by the Institute to fight cybercriminals, together with other partners, is currently strengthening efforts against cybercrime in Africa. Through public-private partnerships aimed at raising awareness of identity theft, the Center is promoting the need for effective legislation and proactive policy to regulate online and computer-related transactions. In most African countries, there is no legislation or effective authority to curb cybercrime. Even in countries where there is some form of legislation against cybercrime, its enforcement is not effective because of lack of resources. The Institute is currently mobilizing support and resources to launch a continental project aimed at facilitating the implementation of relevant legislation and sustained action against cybercrime. The project will involve putting laws in place where there has not been any regulatory mechanism and taking strong measures to create coalitions to safeguard Africa's resources against exploitation.

(f) African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice

33. There is growing momentum in accessing and utilizing the *African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice* as a tool for providing information on the development of policies against crime and strengthening criminal justice approaches. This is highlighted by the requests frequently made to the Institute from all over the world. The *Journal* contains contemporary research articles that draw on global expertise on crime prevention. The articles are shared with universities, scholars and research institutions and contribute to raising awareness and opportunities for applying crime prevention practices. Africa's potential for implementing restorative justice strategies and other crime prevention initiatives is becoming more and more relevant through the widespread sharing of ideas published in other regions. The first and second editions of the *Journal* are in circulation, while the third is in progress.

(g) Status of implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners by African countries

34. The Institute has carried out a study and published a report on the extent of implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners by African countries, which has been widely distributed. The report was presented during the meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, held in Vienna from 31 January to 2 February 2012. It highlights the fact that the lack of resources of most correctional institutions in Africa affects the application and maintenance of the standards for the treatment of prisoners. Historical factors also seem to undermine the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules. In addition, most of the infrastructure of correctional institutions is outdated. The implementation of minimum standards requires the reform of existing legislation and practice, and capacity-building to complement the reforms.

(h) Riots and mob justice

35. Member States have requested the Institute to conduct a study in order to get a clearer understanding of the rights of riotous populations and devise strategies for managing riots with a view to minimizing casualties. As noted by the World Bank, many African countries are among the countries that have the highest youth unemployment rates and the youngest populations in the world. Consequently, unless States scale up efforts to create jobs, youth will be more involved in crime and armed conflict.

36. Exploratory visits will be made to determine the extent of the problem and engage stakeholders prior to conducting a study that will highlight the causative factors and make recommendations.

2. Training

37. From June to December 2011, the Institute, together with the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies of the University of Westminster, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, conducted in Uganda a series of training sessions for lawyers on mitigation of capital sentences. The purpose of the training was to provide lawyers with skills to intervene convincingly in trial processes in favour of alternative sanctions to capital sentences. The main perspective in the training was the sanctity of the life of the accused regardless of his or her status, as well as the principle of fair trial. In this context, the consequences of a capital sentence for the family of the convict and the resultant deprivation of the right to life constitute significant arguments against the death penalty. The project is suitable for replication in other jurisdictional regions because of its human rights values. Notable in sentencing practices are the disparities in sentencing from one country to another and from one offender to another, even for the same crime. The project will therefore focus on harmonization of laws, sentencing and legal practice based on sentencing guidelines.

38. At the request of Kenya, the Institute is carrying out capacity-building for criminal justice personnel focusing on juvenile justice, childcare and protection in Kenya and other countries. Preliminary discussions were held in December 2011, with a delegation from Kenya childcare and protection officials together with the

Japan International Cooperation Agency, in order to prepare a road map of training activities leading to the award of certificates recognized by institutions of higher education; contacts are being established with universities.

39. Driven by demand, the training sessions organized by the Institute will address the needs of Member States. Criminal justice administration has recently taken centre stage, with most requests aimed at developing alternative sanctions to imprisonment and focusing on community corrections. Modules to address skill requirements will be discussed and developed to offer the necessary training to identified personnel.

3. Information dissemination

(a) Website

40. The website of the Institute is constantly being updated and provides information on crime and criminal justice issues.

(b) Digital library

41. Through its interactions with member States, the Institute receives requests for specific national submissions about crime prevention and criminal justice administration to be made available online for a wider audience. The Institute's digital repository can be accessed at the Institute's website (www.unafri.or.ug) under the link "Other resources".

42. DSpace is a digital service that collects, preserves, and distributes digital material and this year the Institute has upgraded its repository from DSpace version 1.2 to version 1.7. Repositories are important tools for preserving an organization's legacy; they facilitate digital preservation and scholarly communication. The digital library includes all the Institute's publications since 1991 and other collections of publications from fellow institutions and the United Nations. It covers all disciplines of crime prevention, treatment of offenders and criminal justice systems.

(c) Reports

43. A report on the extent of implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners by African countries has been published and widely disseminated (see para. 34 above). A report on the drug situation in Africa is being prepared for publication later this year. A report on the evaluation of Kenya's community service orders programme is due for publication in July 2012. The second volume of the *African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice* has been issued and is available online from the digital library (see para. 41 above). The third volume of the *African Journal* is being prepared.

(d) Periodicals

44. The Institute has been approached by a number of publishers to contribute thematic articles to their publications. The African Union Commission's Department of Social Affairs has a periodical, *Drug News Africa*, to which the Institute has been requested to contribute regularly. The Institute also has similar arrangements with

local and regional partners mandated to disseminate useful information to facilitate crime prevention in schools and communities.

IV. International cooperation and partnerships

45. The implementation of crime prevention activities and the strengthening of criminal justice systems require a coordinated effort, drawing skills, resources, expertise and capacity from a range of sources. Crime has become extraordinarily fluid and sophisticated, posing unprecedented threats to the development of all nations of the world. This is aggravated by the sophistication of new trends of crime affecting the African region, aided by the continent's weak detection and prosecution capacities to deal with well-established and highly organized transnational crime cartels with advanced technological equipment. Because such crime roams across continents and geopolitical jurisdictions, it defeats the ability of countries and regions to take action independently.

46. This reality manifests itself uniquely in Africa, where significant factors hinder the continent's regulatory ability. Consequently, it is important that countries work together and share resources, avail themselves of expertise to revisit existing policy frameworks and include in their plans of action a continuous search for empirical data to align practice with existing threats.

47. Cooperation at the global level and collaboration for the application of regional and international conventions and mechanisms are essential in this regard. In addition, Governments in Africa will have to incorporate private sector players in their efforts to build effective networks encompassing a comprehensive array of possible strategies to protect the continent from the impact of crime. For Africa to benefit from the advantages of cooperation, all relevant stakeholders, including development partners, civil society, academics, individual experts and local communities, will have to be involved in Governments' strategies to address crime. In its resolution 66/182 the General Assembly acknowledged the legitimacy of this approach by, encouraging the Institute

> to consider focusing on specific and general vulnerabilities of each programme country and to maximize the use of available initiatives to address crime problems with existing funds, as well as available capacity, by creating useful coalitions with regional and local institutions

and also by, calling upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute.

V. Funding and support

48. The total income of the Institute for 2011 was $766,235, some 65 per cent more than the previous year's income of $462,637. The increase was due to the revised annual assessed contributions of member States, which were raised from a minimum of $4,150 to $25,062 and from a maximum of $226,000 to $49,500. The assessed contributions received from member States thus rose from $70,965 in 2010 to $415,439 during the reporting period, an increase of about 485 per cent. Secondly, in addition to the income receivable under "Other income", the Institute

received $128,260 from a one-time premium for leased land, thereby increasing other income by 102 per cent from $124,773 in 2010 to $252,396 in 2011. The sources of income for 2011 were therefore as follows:

(a) Assessed financial contributions from member States: $415,439 (54 per cent);

(b) 2011 portion of the United Nations grant: $98,400 (13 per cent);

(c) Other income from the rental of the premises and facilities of the Institute, as well as interest on deposits: $252,396 (33 per cent).

49. For the period from January to May 2012, the total resources of the Institute were valued at $380,950, comprising the following:

(a) The 2012 portion of the United Nations grant for the biennium 2012-2013 $257,606 ($266,900 approved for the first year of the biennium to pay salaries of staff members in the Professional category, minus $9,294 to cover the amount of the overrun in 2011);

(b) Assessed contributions from member States: $70,952;

(c) Other income from rental of the Institute's premises: $52,392.

A. Assessed financial contributions from member States

50. During the reporting period (January 2011-May 2012) the Institute was able to collect $486,391 from the following member States: Cameroon ($34,368); Democratic Republic of the Congo ($113,033); Libya ($63,676); Malawi ($29,188); Mozambique ($12,645); Nigeria ($226,205) and United Republic of Tanzania ($7,276).

51. Of the total amount of $8,447,972 expected to be received by the Institute for the period 1989-2012, only $2,830,857 had been received as at 31 May 2012, leaving an outstanding balance of $5,617,115.

52. Although the Governing Board, on the recommendation of the Secretariat, had changed the mode of assessing member States' contributions, hoping to raise more money than before, the results were not as expected. Out of the 29 member States, only the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Nigeria have so far paid the revised rates.

53. The external auditors, in their report on the 2011 statements of accounts, noted that there was a risk that the Institute might not implement its annual approved programmes if the majority of member States continued not to pay their assessed contributions on time, as the Institute's liquidity position was adversely affected. They recommended a vigorous sensitization campaign on the need for member States to pay their assessed contributions regularly. They further recommended that the issue of non-payment of assessed contributions be brought to the attention of the twelfth meeting of the Governing Board, scheduled to be held later in 2012, as a substantive item to be discussed exhaustively by the Governing Board.

54. The Governing Board, in its efforts to improve the performance of the Institute, at its eleventh session, in 2011, appointed a committee composed of

11 members to review the operations of the Institute, including by exploring opportunities for enhanced funding support from all stakeholders.

55. The Institute's secretariat prepared all the necessary preliminary documentation required for the review and forwarded them to the Chair of the committee. However, due to unforeseen pressing commitments, such as the general elections in Uganda (affecting the Chair of the committee) and changes of ministers and other key personnel in government ministries, the convening of the review committee has been delayed, and consequently, all the anticipated changes in the structure and operation of the Institute as well. However, consultations are under way to fast-track the activities leading to the convening of the review committee before the end of 2012.

B. United Nations grant

56. The initial appropriation for the Institute under the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 amounts to $365,300, which is the same level as in the previous biennium. The grant would cover the salaries of the current four core Professional staff (Director, Deputy Director, Research and Policy Development Adviser and Administration/Finance Officer) for 20 months, with an additional $28,100 to be taken from other resources of the Institute, including contributions from member States participating in the financing of the Institute's operations. It is estimated that in order to fully finance the Institute's operations from the grant during the biennium 2012-2013, all six core Professional posts, including two frozen core posts of Training Adviser and Information/Documentation Adviser, from the United Nations regular budget, the grant should be increased from $365,300 to $697,900 for the biennium.

57. In paragraphs 12 and 16 of its resolution 66/182, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core Professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

(b) To continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core Professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of that resolution.

58. The numerous requests from the Institute to the General Assembly to consider increasing the grant still remain outstanding for consideration. The Institute, however, is grateful to the Assembly for the continued financial support.

59. The Institute wishes once again to request the General Assembly to consider increasing the grant from $365,300 to the required $697,900. This will enable the Institute to immediately unfreeze the two important posts of Training Adviser and Information/Documentation Adviser and also have adequate funds to be able to meet all Professional staff costs for the entire 24 months of the biennium instead of the 20 months covered by the current grant.

C. Other income

60. The following revenue was received for the period June 2011 to May 2012:

Leased premises	$268,461
Rented premises	$28,730
Banking operations (interest receivable and gain on exchange)	$7,597

VI. Future of the Institute

61. Crime prevention and effective criminal justice administration are an essential safety valve to protect societies and to direct development, ensure stability and promote harmony, which are prerequisites for the security of persons and property and the foundation for the rule of law and good governance.

62. Reforms in legislation and policy are essential for effectiveness in crime prevention, due to the dynamic nature of crime. Such reforms will come out of continued research and the building of capacity to assess needs and applicability; hence the need for increased support for the Institute. Crime prevention will therefore require substantial commitment to facilitate programmes put in place to mitigate the effects of crime.

63. For reforms to take effect and establish new thresholds at which new measures will be implemented, tailored to the specific threats identified, there is a need for increased political will and commitment. From the current trend of events, good reasons can be seen for crime prevention to be incorporated in national priorities and included among the strategic sectors of development, utilizing institutional means as well as other feasible mechanisms to fight crime.

64. The Institute will take up this matter with the network of agencies to offer technical support in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Furthermore, as a focal point of the United Nations in the region, the Institute, by utilizing its unique access to a variety of resources, will mobilize the essential expertise and offer technical support for enacting enabling legislation involving stakeholders and designing strategies for good governance based on the rule of law in countries where new forms of crime, particularly those resulting from new ventures to exploit natural resources, are emerging.

65. In order to widen the scope of activities at the Institute through the provision of services and workshops, the Governing Board has approved the construction of a centre of excellence for crime prevention and criminal justice in Africa at the current premises housing the secretariat. When it is completed, various courses will be started and there will be ample space for international conferences and technical meetings.

66. The conference of African ministers of justice and interior, which was proposed by the Governing Board at its fourth extraordinary meeting, held in Nairobi on 2 March 2009, is expected to contribute to the reinvigoration of the

Institute with political commitments and resource inputs for the implementation of its mandates.

67. The Institute has been tasked by several countries with assessing the relevance of alternatives to incarceration, given the difficulties experienced in the current regime of imprisonment. The Institute will undertake this mandated activity to promote innovative criminal justice administration options tailored to Africa's specificities.

68. The future of the Institute lies in the successful implementation of its planned programme of activities, which is directly linked to a prompt response to the crime prevention and criminal justice needs of African countries. The limitation to the implementation of the programme of activities continues to be the insufficient budgetary support for the daunting task of fulfilling the crime prevention agenda for the Africa region.

69. Increasingly, the Institute will be expected to take centre stage in matters affecting current trends of crime, at a more proactive level. The Governing Board has approved plans to review the Institute's activities to focus more on the challenges that are unfolding in maintaining stability, peace and security. At the same time, there is hope that the challenges deriving from the lack of funding will eventually be overcome and that the Institute will indeed become a centre of excellence for crime prevention and criminal justice.

70. In its resolution 66/182, the General Assembly stated that it was

> aware of the devastating impact of new and more dynamic crime trends on the national economies of African States, such as the high levels of transnational organized crime being recorded in Africa, including the utilization of digital technology to commit all types of cybercrime, illicit trafficking in cultural property and drugs, piracy and money-laundering, and of the fact that crime is a major obstacle to harmonious and sustainable development in Africa.

Like institutions in other regions that have contributed to the fight against crime and efforts to strengthen criminal justice administration, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, with its unique relationship with African Member States, with the African Union Commission and with UNODC, is working to consolidate its impact and visibility as a vital component in tackling the problem of crime in the continent in all its forms and manifestations.

VII. Conclusion

71. Crime affects societies and impedes growth and development. The Institute, since its inception, has striven to create sustainable mechanisms for crime prevention. Africa's crime situation is aggravated by the peculiarities of the continent, which seem to draw the region into continued deprivation, endemic weaknesses and increased vulnerability. Even with the current efforts to mitigate the impact of crime on its development, the region suffers from lack of sustainable mechanisms to prevent it. Africa's historical background and geographical location also make the continent fertile ground for the activities of transnational organized crime organizations. And yet in a number of cases, there are traditions in the

continent that can be tapped into for their useful practices for crime prevention and criminal justice.

72. Africa is a region of significant transition in terms of intervention measures for crime prevention. In concrete terms, this means that strategies for crime prevention will have to be tailored to the specificities of each country, even when all countries may belong to the same subregion. In this context, the importance of research to determine the extent of the problem and prescribe the nature of intervention and technical assistance cannot be overemphasized. Africa is a continent in transition also in terms of policy and institutional framework. In this transition there is a need for fairness and equity, values that are reflected in the Institute's programme goals. The Institute's intention is to continue to play a vital role to spearhead the emerging social justice demands in collaboration with UNODC and other institutions.

73. The Institute offers a special entry point to Africa, with its mandate to collate information on the region's characteristics and the technical support in crime prevention and criminal justice it offers to African countries. In the past, member States have demonstrated their capacity and willingness to support the Institute. However, the nature of crime in the region and its serious consequences make it difficult for individual African countries to bring about the necessary changes on their own, without support from the international community. Several resolutions, including those adopted by the General Assembly, the African Union, the Economic and Social Council and the Institute's Governing Board, confirm the necessity of support for the Institute and give increased legitimacy to prospects for future closer cooperation with Member States, institutions and organizations. Crime is better confronted through a concerted effort. Hence, the Institute reiterates its appeal to the donor community, partner agencies, the African Union and the United Nations to support it so that it can assist African States in effectively addressing crime issues.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 64/293 and 66/181. It summarizes the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as to prevent crime and reinforce criminal justice systems. The report also refers to developments relating to the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It further includes information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as emerging policy issues, responses thereto and recommendations aimed at enhancing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

* A/67/50.

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Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Action taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	3
III.	Enhancing international cooperation and responses to transnational organized crime	4
	A. Transnational organized crime	4
	B. Countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	5
	C. Measures against trafficking in firearms	7
	D. Curbing corruption	7
	E. Countering terrorism	10
	F. International cooperation in the forensic field	11
IV.	Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems: the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	12
V.	Data collection, research and trend analysis	14
VI.	Emerging policy issues	15
VII.	Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	17
VIII.	Recommendations	18

I. Introduction

1. As the United Nations moves towards 2015 and takes stock of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, there is growing recognition that corruption, organized crime and related problems are major impediments to their achievement. In implementing the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has continued to address transnational threats that undermine security and political stability, threaten the rule of law and hinder the enjoyment of human rights and sustainable development.

2. The present report provides an overview of efforts in that regard undertaken by UNODC, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/181. The report presents measures taken by the Office with respect to different areas of combating transnational organized crime, crime prevention and criminal justice reform, the application of relevant standards and norms, and data collection. The report also provides available information on implementation by the United Nations system of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293. Emerging policy issues and possible responses thereto are described, as are developments concerning the governance and financial situation of the Office.

II. Action taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

3. At its twenty-first session, from 23 to 27 April 2012, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held a thematic discussion on the theme "Violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families" covering preventive aspects as well as possible responses. Five of the draft resolutions approved by the Commission at its twenty-first session are to be adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, including a draft resolution aimed at promoting efforts to eliminate such violence (see E/2012/30, chap. I).

4. The Commission, in its role as preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, approved a draft resolution containing the overall theme, provisional agenda and workshop topics for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Its adoption by the Assembly would represent a significant step forward in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, to be held in Qatar in 2015.

5. Two draft resolutions for adoption by the Assembly are aimed at enhancing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. Another draft resolution is aimed at strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking.

III. Enhancing international cooperation and responses to transnational organized crime

A. Transnational organized crime

6. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto continued to gain adherence by States. In the reporting period, 10 States ratified the Convention (bringing the total number of parties to 168), 6 States ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (bringing the total number of parties to 148), 4 States ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (bringing the total number of parties to 130), and 8 States ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (bringing the total number of parties to 91).

7. The open-ended intergovernmental working group on the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto considered the draft terms of reference and the comprehensive self-assessment software ("omnibus survey software") at its first meeting, held in Vienna from 17 to 19 May 2011. The first series of informal consultations on the possible review mechanism or mechanisms and the "omnibus survey" were conducted by the Chair of the working group in the second half of 2011. The second meeting of the working group was held in Vienna from 23 to 26 January 2012. The second round of informal consultations will be conducted in preparation for the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to be held in October 2012.

8. UNODC has continued to provide technical assistance for the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, including legal drafting support and advice, training and tools for criminal justice practitioners and the development of national policy and coordination. As emerging forms of crime can often be considered serious crimes, as defined by article 2 of the Convention, UNODC has also continued to provide assistance to States that is specific to emerging forms of crime that are within its purview. UNODC facilitated the delivery of technical assistance by developing and using tools, such as model laws and legislative guides, to assist in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols.

9. In line with Assembly resolutions 65/232 and 66/181, UNODC provided technical assistance to Member States in combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, including by addressing the interlinkages between money-laundering and serious organized crime. UNODC delivered legal, policy, institutional and operational assistance to Member States, supporting the development of the professional capacity of law enforcement and prosecuting agencies, in order to analyse, investigate and prosecute money-laundering, related financial crimes and the financing of terrorism.

10. Relevant assistance measures, implemented in various regions across the globe, included the deployment of mentors and long-term consultants to help

strengthen asset confiscation procedures, support for the establishment and training of financial intelligence units, financial investigation training courses for police and prosecutors and the development of train-the-trainer workshops for the development of curricula for national law enforcement training institutions. UNODC continued its mock trial programme to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to deal with complex financial crime cases, and, in association with the World Customs Organization, piloted a training course on countering the use of cash couriers, aimed at personnel of customs services and other border control agencies, in order to prevent the illicit cross-border movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments. UNODC also provided assistance to develop informal networks of experts on asset confiscation in order to assist prosecutors and investigators in the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure, confiscation and recovery of the proceeds of crime.

11. In line with Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/6, UNODC developed a broad, phased strategy and prepared a draft global programme of action to counter trafficking in fraudulent medicines. An international conference is scheduled to be held in Vienna in September 2012, in collaboration with relevant international private and public sector partners. UNODC is also studying the feasibility of developing its capacity to conduct research and analysis of the transnational organized crime dimension of illicit trade in fraudulent medicines, with a view to providing a better framework for evidence-based responses.

12. In the reporting period, UNODC implemented criminal intelligence training programmes for intelligence analysts and a first strategic analysis training course for students in the preparation of serious and organized crime risk assessments, linked to the joint UNODC/International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) publication *Guidance on the Use and Preparation of Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessments: The SOCTA Handbook*.

13. UNODC supported the creation in 2011 of the Central American Network of Organized Crime Prosecutors, which has made a significant contribution to the strengthening of international judicial cooperation in Central America and is increasingly used by countries in the region. The Network provides a forum for the exchange of information, training and capacity-building related to combating organized crime and drug trafficking, modes of investigation, money-laundering, interception of communications and witness protection. A wide range of specialized training courses for public prosecutors were held, and a series of practical technical guides were developed.

B. Countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

14. In 2011 and 2012, UNODC continued to provide technical assistance to more than 80 Member States in ratifying and implementing the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. To that end, UNODC developed various technical tools and carried out activities at the global, regional and national levels in the following areas: prevention and awareness-raising, data collection and research, legislative assistance, strategic planning and policy development, criminal justice system response, protection and support, and regional and international cooperation.

15. Regarding the smuggling of migrants, UNODC produced the film "Ways and Means" for criminal justice practitioners. In South-East Asia, UNODC started to develop voluntary reporting mechanisms to support the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime and enhance the collection and analysis of data on migrant smuggling. UNODC also published the *Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants*, a compendium of positive practices in the fight against migrant smuggling. Based on its Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC continued to provide legal advice to legislative drafters and to conduct analysis of legal gaps in North, West and East Africa, Central Asia and Central America, and, in that regard, conducted a regional legislative drafting workshop in East Africa. To support strategic planning and policy development, UNODC issued the *International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol*. UNODC also developed and adapted the *In-Depth Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants* to specific local conditions and needs in Mexico and Central America. UNODC supported States through the delivery of training in North Africa, West Africa, Central Asia and South-East Asia, in order to enhance their criminal justice capacities. The issues of international cooperation and the protection of the rights of migrants are emphasized in all technical assistance activities and tools.

Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

16. UNODC continued to manage the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in line with the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. In the first call for proposals in 2011, more than 250 proposals were received from eligible not-for-profit non-governmental organizations, and 12 proposals were selected for funding.

17. Based on the Global Plan of Action, UNODC is preparing a global report on patterns and flows of trafficking in persons, to be published every two years, commencing in 2012. Having concluded the data collection, analysis and editing, UNODC has finalized the first draft of the global report, which was shared with Member States for their review and comments.

18. UNODC published the First Aid Kit for Use by Law Enforcement First Responders in Addressing Human Trafficking and the Victim Translation Assistance tool, designed to support front-line officers. In 2011, UNODC launched the first global database of human trafficking cases, which already contains more than 270 cases and is steadily increasing. UNODC created the anti-trafficking in persons global training initiative. A curriculum to train future trainers, based on the UNODC *Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners*, was developed, and workshops were conducted in Fiji, Mali and Ukraine. UNODC also initiated research on trafficking in persons for the removal of organs and the linkages between organized crime, human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants. Moreover, UNODC conducted training workshops on the issue of money-laundering in the context of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

C. Measures against trafficking in firearms

19. UNODC continued to promote and develop technical assistance tools in order to encourage greater adherence to and implementation of the Firearms Protocol. *The Model Law against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition* was translated into all official languages and disseminated. In 2011, the Office launched a global project on firearms, with a view to promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the Firearms Protocol. UNODC also began implementation of a project to counter transnational trafficking of illicit arms through the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Firearms Protocol. Assistance was provided to selected countries in South America and Central and West Africa for analysis and the development of legislation to strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks on firearms and to promote regional harmonization of laws and practices.

20. As a member of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism and its reference working group, UNODC provided contributions for the development and review of international small arms control standards. In cooperation with regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States, the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, UNODC assisted selected countries with the review of domestic laws on firearms.

21. UNODC, together with relevant partners, is developing a digest of organized crime cases, including cases involving trafficking in firearms and related offences, to be published in October 2012. It is aimed at promoting the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto by highlighting relevant cases and investigative and prosecutorial techniques, as well as international cooperation in criminal matters.

D. Curbing corruption

22. At the time of reporting, there were 160 States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Details on measures taken to prevent and combat corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the Convention are contained in a separate report (A/67/96).

23. The fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October 2011. The Conference adopted six resolutions: resolution 4/1, entitled "Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption"; resolution 4/2, entitled "Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation"; resolution 4/3, entitled "Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption"; resolution 4/4, entitled "International cooperation in asset recovery"; resolution 4/5, entitled "Participation of signatories, non-signatories, entities and intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Implementation Review Group"; and resolution 4/6, entitled "Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption".

The Conference also adopted two decisions on its venues for the sixth and seventh sessions (see CAC/COSP/2011/14).

24. The Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention has been operational since June 2010. The Implementation Review Group held its second session in Vienna from 30 May to 2 June 2011 and its resumed second session in Vienna from 7 to 9 September 2011 and in Marrakech, Morocco, on 25 October 2011. The third session will be held in Vienna from 18 to 22 June 2012.

25. At the time of reporting, the majority of the 27 States parties to the Convention against Corruption under review in the first year had concluded their review. In addition to the dialogue conducted by means of e-mail exchanges and teleconferences, 24 countries under review had requested country visits, one joint meeting had been held in Vienna, and another joint meeting was in the planning stage.

26. Of the 41 countries under review in the second year of the current review cycle, 35 had submitted their self-assessment by the date of reporting, and 20 desk reviews had been prepared. In the second year of the review cycle, 11 country visits had been held, and another 16 were in the planning stages. Several States parties under review had not yet discussed the possibility of further means of direct dialogue or had indicated that they would take a decision after the desk review. Two States parties under review had agreed to hold joint meetings in Vienna (see CAC/COSP/IRG/2012/4).

27. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption held its second intersessional meeting in Vienna from 22 to 24 August 2011. The Group decided that at its next meeting it should focus on conflicts of interest, reporting acts of corruption and asset declarations. In addition, the Working Group reaffirmed that States parties should continue to strengthen awareness-raising and education and that special attention should be devoted to work with young people and children. The Secretariat should continue to assist in promoting the implementation of the Convention among the business community.

28. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery held its fifth intersessional meeting in Vienna on 25 and 26 August 2011. The Working Group stressed the importance of preparing States for the review of the implementation of chapter V of the Convention in the second phase of the Review Mechanism and encouraged States parties to use the self-assessment checklist to assess their efforts. It also requested the Secretariat to continue its work on collecting and systematizing information on asset recovery cases. The Working Group recommended that further discussion should take place to establish a global network of asset recovery focal points. It urged States parties that had not yet done so to designate their asset recovery focal points.

29. The joint UNODC/World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) initiative issued the following studies in 2011: *Barriers to Asset Recovery: An Analysis of the Key Barriers and Recommendations for Action*, a study on illicit enrichment, *The Puppet Masters: How the Corrupt Use Legal Structures to Hide Stolen Assets and What to Do about It*, *Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Commitments* (in cooperation with the Organization for Cooperation and Development (OECD)); and *Identification and Quantification of the Proceeds of Bribery Commitments* (in cooperation with OECD). A study on the impact of settlements on asset recovery is

expected to be published in June 2012. At the time of reporting, the StAR Initiative was also providing country-specific technical assistance, including case-specific assistance and capacity-building, in 16 requesting countries or groups of countries.

30. On 1 September 2011, UNODC launched the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) anti-corruption portal (www.track.unodc.org). TRACK is a web-based platform containing the Convention against Corruption legal library, an electronic repository of legislation, jurisprudence, anti-corruption strategies and institutional data from 178 States. The legal library was developed and is administered by UNODC and is supported by the StAR Initiative.

31. In the reporting period, UNODC provided technical assistance to more than 40 requesting countries and, at the regional level, to five regions. Four anti-corruption mentors provided assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and East Africa, Central America and the Caribbean and East Asia.

32. In 2011, UNODC established partnerships with private sector entities and launched several projects aimed at promoting the implementation of the Convention against Corruption among the business community. Three projects financed by the Siemens Integrity Initiative are aimed at reducing vulnerabilities to corruption in public procurement systems, creating systems of legal incentives to encourage corporate integrity and cooperation and educating present and future generations of business and public leaders on the Convention. UNODC, together with OECD and the World Bank, began development of a practical handbook for businesses to bring together guidelines and related material on private sector compliance with anti-corruption guidelines. UNODC also launched a project to identify good practices for preventing corruption in the organization of major public events. Together with Transparency International, the World Economic Forum, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Global Compact Office, UNODC organized a high-level forum on the Convention and global competition in the margins of the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention.

33. The Executive Director of UNODC participated in the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in 2012. UNODC representatives also attended the World Economic Forum on Europe and Central Asia 2011. In 2011, UNODC co-sponsored and sent representatives to the conference "Joining Forces against Corruption: Group of Twenty Business and Government", organized jointly by the French presidency of the Group of Twenty and OECD. UNODC continued to participate as an observer to the Group of Twenty Anti-Corruption Working Group. In 2012, UNODC was invited to participate in the Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-Corruption of the Business 20, an offshoot of the Group of Twenty and a forum for the world's largest companies. UNODC was actively involved in the discussions on the scope and objectives of what specifically business can pledge and in the development of the respective private sector-led policy recommendations, presented to Group of Twenty leaders at the Business 20 and Group of Twenty summits in Los Cabos, Mexico, on 17 and 18 June 2012.

34. UNODC continued to closely cooperate with several partner agencies and international organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme and the International Anti-Corruption Academy. The Office participated in the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption, the African Union Advisory

Board on Corruption, the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions and the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Network on Governance.

E. Countering terrorism

35. In its resolutions 66/105, 66/171, 66/178 and 66/181, the General Assembly reiterated the mandate of UNODC regarding counter-terrorism technical assistance. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to provide legal technical assistance to Member States in order to enhance their capacity to effectively prevent and combat terrorism. UNODC promoted the ratification of the United Nations conventions and protocols dealing with counter-terrorism, assisted requesting Member States in amending their legislation to reflect the obligations emanating from those instruments and worked to strengthen national criminal justice systems and the rule of law. In the reporting period, the number of ratifications of the international legal counter-terrorism instruments increased by 21, reaching a total of 580.

36. During 2011, UNODC provided legal assistance at the national level to 31 States and organized 22 regional and subregional workshops, reaching an additional 65 States. From January to May 2012, 17 countries were provided with legal assistance at the national level, and 10 regional and subregional workshops were held. In accordance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, all UNODC activities sought to reinforce the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures must be based on the rule of law.

37. In response to the increased demand for sustained customized capacity-building assistance on the ground, UNODC continued to engage with Member States in developing national counter-terrorism action plans and supporting their implementation.

38. The Office made significant progress in the implementation of in-depth counter-terrorism country programmes, including those for Afghanistan and Colombia and the Sahel region. Country-specific, long-term counter-terrorism programme activities were initiated for several countries as part of the integrated regional programme for East and South-East Asia. Counter-terrorism activities increased in the Middle East, North Africa and Nigeria. A network of field-based terrorism prevention experts enabled UNODC to continue to work closely with local officials in designing and implementing activities.

39. Increased attention was given to reaching out to practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of concrete cases; assistance for strengthening international, regional and subregional cooperation; and providing expertise in specialized legal areas, including the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the financing of terrorism, nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism and transportation-related security.

40. In response to General Assembly resolution 64/168, UNODC focused on the key role that victims of terrorism can play before, during and after criminal justice proceedings, and on their needs for assistance and support. A specialized technical assistance tool, *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of*

Terrorism, was launched in November 2011 and was integrated into UNODC capacity-building activities.

41. Expert group meetings were held in October 2011 and February 2012 to develop a technical assistance tool aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice officials to deliver effective responses based on the rule of law to cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

42. One additional module on international cooperation in criminal matters against terrorism was added to the counter-terrorism legal training curriculum, and an online counter-terrorism learning platform was established to provide online training courses to practitioners for the implementation of the international instruments against terrorism and to strengthen cooperation in that area.

43. Partnerships with national training institutes were enhanced to assist with the development of counter-terrorism training modules and conduct comprehensive train-the-trainer programmes. In the Sahel region, UNODC-trained national trainers delivered workshops, and a regional workshop to train trainers on the UNODC technical assistance tools was held for the Latin American region. Train-the-trainer courses were held in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

44. UNODC continued to strengthen synergies with other United Nations entities in its counter-terrorism work. UNODC closely cooperated with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate, including by participating in eight visits of the Executive Directorate: to Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Myanmar, the Niger, Peru and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Southern Africa. UNODC contributed as a key player to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force by participating in its thematic working groups and inter-agency coordination activities. Efforts continue to strengthen coordination and cooperation with partner entities in the delivery of counter-terrorism assistance and in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

F. International cooperation in the forensic field

45. UNODC supported the development of sustainable forensic science services worldwide, encouraging and facilitating the establishment and sustainability of forensic science networks, promoting the work of national forensic science laboratories and strengthening their technical capabilities and competency. This included collaboration with the International Forensic Strategic Alliance, an alliance of regional forensic science networks covering 82 countries and more than 550 forensic institutions worldwide in areas such as forensic science standards and knowledge transfer. In addressing crime-scene management and fraudulent document examination, UNODC has developed standardized training programmes to strengthen national forensic investigation capacity and combat identity-related crimes.

IV. Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems: the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

46. Within the framework of its thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform and through its field office network and regional and country programmes, UNODC assisted Member States to develop effective crime prevention strategies and policies and to build the capacity of their criminal justice systems to operate more fairly and effectively within the framework of the rule of law. Based on a comprehensive and integrated approach, the Office paid particular attention to the situation of women and children, as well as victims and witnesses of crime. In the reporting period, significant progress was achieved in various areas, particularly crime prevention, prison reform, violence against women, legal aid and justice for children.

47. The crime prevention and criminal justice technical assistance portfolio of UNODC continued to grow and currently comprises more than 60 projects in almost 30 countries. A number of comprehensive assessments were carried out to form the basis for such integrated programmes.

48. Notable achievements in the area of prison reform include the establishment of the centre of excellence on prison reform and drug demand reduction in the Dominican Republic, as well as the adoption of an action plan for selected Eastern Caribbean States and Barbados and the Dominican Republic, addressing major challenges for prison reform in the region. A number of prison needs assessments were carried out, including in El Salvador, Liberia and Panama. Promoting and facilitating the use of non-custodial measures and reducing overcrowding in prisons are a primary focus for the Office's prison reform activities.

49. UNODC supported more than 90 countries worldwide in developing and strengthening action to prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS in prisons. Technical assistance focused on strengthening the capacity of countries to assess the situation and needs related to HIV in prisons and on carrying out evidence-informed, comprehensive responses to HIV and tuberculosis in conformity with the 2006 UNODC/World Health Organization (WHO)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS guidance note on HIV in prisons.[1] In 2011, UNODC and WHO issued a guidance note on women's health in prison. A comprehensive package for HIV and tuberculosis prevention, treatment, care and support in prisons will be published in 2012.

50. In the area of police reform, UNODC supported several Member States in developing community policing initiatives. New UNODC police reform programmes started in Egypt and Kenya, aimed at promoting police accountability and integrity. Cooperation between UNODC and the police component of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan in the area of police reform, is currently being explored.

51. In order to assist Member States in developing multisector and multidisciplinary crime prevention measures and strategies, the Office implemented

[1] Available from www.unodc.org/pdf/HIV-AIDS_prisons_July06.pdf.

projects in Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Mexico and Panama. UNODC supported the implementation of safety audits in Colombia, and victimization surveys were conducted in six countries in Africa. Within the Caribbean Community, UNODC continued to support consultations with Member States to elaborate crime prevention initiatives based on the Caribbean Community crime prevention action plan.

52. Regarding access to justice and legal aid, UNODC assisted several Member States, including Mauritania, Mexico and Panama, in implementing strategies and programmes.

53. In the area of action to counter violence against women, UNODC continued to expand its programme for strengthening criminal justice system responses to gender-based violence, in line with the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Efforts were made to further enhance partnerships with relevant United Nations entities and other organizations. In order to strengthen the capacity of Member States to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, UNODC worked with the police and justice sectors in Kenya, South Africa and Viet Nam, as well as with public and civil society institutions in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

54. UNODC continued its efforts to integrate child rights into its crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and to support child justice reform. It provided policy advice on various justice for children issues to a number of countries. The Office continued the implementation of technical assistance projects in the area of justice for children in Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. During the reporting period, the Office undertook technical assistance needs assessments in Cambodia, Cape Verde and South Sudan. In the area of victim assistance and support, an evaluation of the UNODC victim empowerment programme in South Africa was carried out in 2012.

55. Within the framework of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resources Group, UNODC contributed to the development of relevant policy guidance documents, including the guidance note of the Secretary-General on the United Nations approach to assistance for strengthening the rule of law at the international level of May 2011 and the guidance note of the Secretary-General on the United Nations and Statelessness of June 2011. UNODC also worked with the core training group to develop and implement a unified rule of law training programme for United Nations field staff.

56. Collaboration with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat covered criminal justice reform in post-conflict countries. UNODC contributed to the training programme organized by the Department in October 2011. In addition, a UNODC prison reform project was implemented jointly with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

57. During the reporting period, UNODC developed several handbooks and other tools to support technical assistance, including the *Guide for Practitioners: Criminal Justice Reform in Post-Conflict States*, developed with the United States Institute of Peace; the *Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Space*; the *Handbook on Police Accountability, Oversight and Integrity*; and the *Criteria for the Design and Evaluation of Juvenile Justice Reform Programmes*, which was

published in the framework of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice. UNODC is finalizing a handbook on the international transfer of foreign prisoners; a handbook on the social reintegration of offenders and the prevention of recidivism; and, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, a handbook on strategies to reduce overcrowding in prisons.

V. Data collection, research and trend analysis

58. In the framework of its regional programmes, UNODC developed a series of regional transnational organized crime threat assessments in 2011. The assessments examine a range of transnational criminal activities such as trafficking in illicit drugs, human beings, arms, natural resources and wildlife, and piracy. A report on Central Africa published in October 2011 highlighted the manner in which transnational organized crime contributed to perpetuating instability. Further assessments, on East Asia and the Pacific, Central America and the Caribbean, West Africa and East Africa, are planned for 2012. Threat assessments were also selected as a key area of work by the newly established United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability.

59. In October 2011, UNODC published a study on illicit financial flows resulting from drug trafficking and other transnational organized crime, examining the magnitude of illicit funds generated by drug trafficking and organized crime and the extent to which those funds were laundered.

60. UNODC supported the implementation of surveys on corruption and the integrity of civil servants to enable countries to identify areas with higher vulnerability to corruption and to develop effective policies and measures to counter corruption. The results of such surveys in South-Eastern Europe were published jointly with national authorities in 2011.

61. UNODC further strengthened the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems by increasing the network of national focal points and reinforcing collaboration with regional organizations on crime and criminal justice data collection. Thanks to efforts by Member States to improve the availability and quality of homicide data, the Office produced the *2011 Global Study on Homicide: Trends, Contexts, Data*, based on comprehensive data from 207 countries and territories. The report analysed homicide trends and patterns and included information on the main factors contributing to intentional killings, such as transnational organized crime, poor social and economic conditions and gender inequality.

62. To develop standards and methodologies for crime and criminal justice statistics, UNODC established, in cooperation with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico, the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice. The centre assists countries in improving the quality and quantity of their crime data. UNODC also contributed to the work of the Conference of European Statisticians to produce a framework for an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes, an important achievement in the process of improving the quality and comparability of crime data.

VI. Emerging policy issues

Piracy

63. UNODC continued providing technical assistance to enhance the capacity of affected Member States in countering maritime piracy and armed robbery at sea. This mandate was recently strengthened through the adoption of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 21/2, on countering maritime piracy, especially off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Guinea.

64. As part of its counter-piracy programme, UNODC supported countries in the Horn of Africa in the prosecution of suspected pirates captured off the coast of Somalia and in ensuring that the trials were effective, efficient and fair. Through its new piracy prisoner transfer programme, the Office assisted the transfer of convicted pirates back to Somalia to serve their sentences. Preventive measures in countering piracy were enhanced through an advocacy programme. UNODC also engaged in initiatives to establish efficient mechanisms and procedures to identify, freeze and seize illicit financial flows generated through piracy.

65. UNODC, jointly with the Department of Political Affairs, heads the United Nations inter-agency mission to the Gulf of Guinea, which is tasked with evaluating the piracy threat in the region and providing recommendations for action.

Cybercrime

66. Under the guidance of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime, UNODC has been gathering information for the study through a questionnaire sent to Member States, private sector entities, academic institutions and intergovernmental organizations. The study is to be considered at the next meeting of the expert group, to be held in the final quarter of 2012. Within the framework of a new global programme on cybercrime technical assistance, UNODC conducted an assessment mission to a country in Central America at the request of the Government for the purpose of further developing a national capacity to combat cybercrime.

Use of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children

67. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/33, UNODC commenced work on a study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation of the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children, as well as on an assessment of what training States required for the investigation of such offences.

Countering trafficking in cultural property

68. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2010/19 and 2011/42, UNODC prepared draft guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property. In cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and INTERPOL, UNODC convened an informal expert group meeting in Vienna from 21 to 23 November 2011. Furthermore, UNODC will convene a second meeting of the intergovernmental

expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property in June 2012, to consider the draft guidelines and the potential utility of, and possible improvements to, the 1990 model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property.

Illicit financial flows

69. UNODC continued to deliver specialized mentoring and technical assistance, including capacity-building programmes, to improve the ability of Member States to identify, investigate and halt illicit financial flows. Important activities during the reporting period included raising awareness of the problem of illicit financial flows stemming from piracy in the Horn of Africa and capacity-building for institutions tasked with analysing, investigating and prosecuting money-laundering and financing of terrorism cases. UNODC organized two international conferences on the subject and continued to deal with the issue through the framework of working group 5 of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. The Office will also study the feasibility of establishing an asset recovery network in West Africa along the lines of the Asset Recovery Inter-agency Network of Southern Africa.

Environmental crime, including trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

70. UNODC started implementing Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/36, on crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and strengthened inter-agency cooperation in this area.

71. In the Greater Mekong area, UNODC used the border liaison mechanism to improve law enforcement inter-agency cooperation along and across international borders in the subregion. UNODC also cooperated with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) mechanism in order to support the Governments of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam in the adoption of effective measures to prevent and prosecute trade in illegal timber. In Indonesia, UNODC supported the capacity of police officers, prosecutors and judges in the areas of countering illegal logging, illicit trade in forest products and related corruption, as well as supporting the response of civil society in that regard.

72. As a member of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, UNODC worked with its partners in developing and delivering multi-agency capacity-building and awareness-raising, including seminars and workshops, such as a high-level task force meeting on poaching of rhinoceros for ivory, a workshop on controlled delivery operations for forest and wildlife law enforcement and a senior-level seminar for police and customs officers of the tiger range States.

Identity-related crime

73. In 2011, UNODC published the *Handbook on Identity-related Crime*,[2] setting out options and considerations for practitioners to take into account when addressing such crime, as well as specific challenges in international cooperation and potential partnerships between public and private sectors.

VII. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

74. At the twenty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Member States welcomed the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and noted that the working group was a useful mechanism for informal dialogue and information exchange reinforcing the transparency and accountability of the Office. In the reporting period, the working group played an important role in preparing action by the governing bodies of the Office in key areas, including strategic and budgetary matters, the programmatic work of UNODC, and evaluation and oversight, as well as the financial situation of the Office.

75. In the working group, Member States achieved consensus on the strategy for the period 2012-2015 for UNODC, which the Secretariat had developed in consultation with Member States. At their reconvened sessions held in December 2011, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the strategy. It will be implemented through the biennial programme plans for the periods 2012-2013 and 2014-2015.

76. UNODC established interdivisional task forces that achieved significant progress in implementing the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU/REP/2010/10). The Office continued to streamline the results frameworks of UNODC programmes. Priority was placed on regular performance reports and reviews conducted by the programme review committee. An internal guidance note and a position paper on the protection and promotion of human rights were issued, and a human rights advisory group was established to advise the Executive Director on mainstreaming human rights into the activities of the Office.

77. UNODC continued to develop integrated regional and country programmes to meet regional and national priorities and needs. Regional programmes currently cover East Africa, West Africa, the Arab States, Central America, East Asia and the Pacific, South-Eastern Europe, and Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. New regional programmes for Southern Africa, South Asia, Central America and the Caribbean will soon be launched. The programmes promote ownership by partner countries and inter-agency cooperation. They create effective regional mechanisms for countering organized crime and illicit trafficking, promote fair and effective criminal justice systems and support crime and drug prevention activities, thus

[2] Available from www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Handbook_on_ID_Crime/10-57802_ebooke.pdf.

contributing to a holistic approach integrating development, the rule of law and human rights.

78. Evaluation is a key element of the activities of UNODC. Its Independent Evaluation Unit cooperates closely with all parts of the Office to ensure that all UNODC projects and programmes are evaluated, in particular country and regional programmes. Important developments during the reporting period include the evaluation of over 70 projects, two in-depth evaluations and a risk assessment. Evaluation reports, revised evaluation tools, guidelines and templates are available from a new website (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/index.html). Further evaluations and integrated evaluation training sessions and the development of new tools are planned, including a tracking system of evaluation recommendations, a tool to track evaluations among the entire UNODC project portfolio, and an online training tool.

79. The funding situation of UNODC remained vulnerable. Less than 1 per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations is allocated to UNODC. Pursuant to Assembly resolution 65/233, the Secretary-General submitted proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that UNODC had sufficient resources. As a result, the Assembly approved a small increase of $1.7 million under section 16 of the regular budget, raising the amount from $39.2 million in the biennium 2010-2011 to $40.9 million in the biennium 2012-2013. The UNODC consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 includes $561.5 million, of which 15.3 per cent comes from regular budget funds[3] and $475.4 million comes from extrabudgetary resources.

80. In order to address the challenges linked to the financial situation of UNODC, a fundraising strategy was developed in consultation with Member States. It will be further considered by the intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The fundraising strategy focuses on the establishment of a multi-year funding framework and baselines for the thematic and regional programmes, possible funding mechanisms to sustain the core infrastructure and the delivery capacity of the Office, as well as organizational aspects of the effective coordination of the fundraising functions.

VIII. Recommendations

81. **It is recommended that the General Assembly consider taking the following actions:**

(a) Encourage Member States to give special consideration to the linkages between crime prevention and criminal justice and development, especially in the context of preparations for the development agenda beyond 2015 and the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

[3] Includes regular budget resources contained in sections 1, 16, 23 and 29F of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

Transnational organized crime

(b) Urge Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and to the Convention against Corruption and to take the necessary action to ensure their effective implementation;

(c) Encourage Member States to take steps to strengthen their national criminal justice systems to address the illicit trade in fraudulent medicines;

(d) Encourage Member States to develop targeted and effective strategic policies to address organized crime and to lend support to States undertaking serious organized crime threat assessments with the assistance of UNODC;

(e) Encourage Member States to effectively investigate and dismantle criminal groups engaged in serious organized crime;

(f) Encourage Member States to support cooperative initiatives such as the Central American Network of Organized Crime Prosecutors in order to strengthen international judicial cooperation;

(g) Request UNODC to assist Member States in implementing adequate procedures and mechanisms to strengthen national firearms control regimes and to promote international legal cooperation and the exchange of information for investigating and prosecuting illicit trafficking in firearms;

(h) Request UNODC to continue its collection and analysis of organized crime cases and to identify and disseminate good practices and lessons learned in the investigation and prosecution of organized crime;

Curbing corruption

(i) Encourage Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention against Corruption and to support its full implementation and encourage States parties and signatories to the Convention to make efforts towards its full implementation;

(j) Encourage States parties and signatories to the Convention against Corruption to continue to provide full support to the Review Mechanism adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(k) Encourage Member States to give full effect to resolutions on the prevention of corruption and asset recovery adopted by the Conference at its fourth session and to support the work carried out by its working groups;

Countering terrorism

(l) Encourage Member States to ratify and implement the international legal instruments against terrorism;

(m) Request UNODC to sustain focused attention on, and support for, the efforts by Member States to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism and to continue the delivery of assistance for enhancing related national capacities;

Cooperation in the forensic field

(n) Request UNODC, in collaboration with Member States, to continue to support the enhancement of capacity and skills in the field of forensic sciences, including the setting of standards, the development of technical assistance material for training, such as manuals, compilations of useful practices and guidelines and scientific and forensic reference material for law enforcement officials and prosecution authorities, in order to enhance their expertise and capacity to prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

(o) Request Member States:

(i) To continue to attach high priority to strengthening the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems;

(ii) To initiate or strengthen proactive crime prevention policies, programmes and strategies that address the root causes of crime and that optimize cooperation between different sectors of government, civil society and the business sector;

(iii) To adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments and data collection, focusing on all sectors of the justice system and informal justice mechanisms;

(iv) To build national and regional efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice reform on international standards, including human rights treaties and relevant United Nations standards and norms, and make use of tools and handbooks developed by UNODC for that purpose;

(v) To strengthen their support for the work of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, which is a cornerstone in the advancement of the rule of law and human rights, and a prerequisite for the effective and sustainable fight against organized crime, corruption and terrorism;

(vi) To review and develop their HIV and tuberculosis and health programmes in prisons in accordance with international standards to ensure equitable access to health care in prisons and reduce related mortality and morbidity;

Data collection, research and trend analysis

(p) Encourage the international community to further develop multilateral strategies against specific transnational organized criminal markets on the basis of international threat assessments and joint response planning;

(q) Encourage Member States to support and contribute to the preparation of the biennial global report on trafficking in persons of UNODC;

(r) Request UNODC, within its existing mandate, to strengthen the collection and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information to enhance knowledge on crime trends, including emerging forms of crime, and to provide trend analyses and studies based on the information produced by Member States;

Emerging policy issues

(s) Encourage Member States to support UNODC in strengthening its global programme of technical assistance in cybercrime and in completing its comprehensive study on the impact of, and response to, cybercrime;

(t) Urge Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat the illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, including by utilizing the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and by adopting necessary legislation and strengthening international, regional and bilateral cooperation;

(u) Encourage Member States to support UNODC in its multi-agency approach to deliver technical assistance and capacity-building with the aim of preventing illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora;

Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(v) Encourage Member States and regional entities to draw on the technical assistance provided by UNODC through its regional and thematic programmes and to use those programmes as a vehicle for increasing regional and international cooperation to promote the rule of law and counter transnational threats such as organized crime and illicit trafficking;

(w) Encourage Member States to address, as a matter of urgency, the need to provide UNODC with adequate predictable and stable resources, including additional regular budget resources, to enable it to implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner, and to provide the necessary voluntary contributions to enable the Office to effectively respond to the increasing demand for technical assistance.

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International drug control

International cooperation against the world drug problem

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/183, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of that resolution. The report provides an overview of the world drug situation as well as an overview of the implementation of the mandates relating to international drug control by Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other parts of the United Nations system and relevant international organizations.

* A/67/50.

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Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Overview of the world drug situation	3
III.	International cooperation against the world drug problem	6
	A. Action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	6
	B. Action by the subsidiary bodies	7
IV.	Demand reduction and related measures	8
	A. Reducing drug abuse and its health and social consequences	8
	B. Access to treatment, health care and social services, including prevention of HIV/AIDS and other drug-related diseases	9
V.	Supply reduction and related measures	10
	A. Regional and international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, including assistance to African States	11
	B. Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	13
VI.	Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation	14
VII.	Data collection and research	14
VIII.	Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	16
IX.	Recommendations	18

I. Introduction

1. At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which Member States reaffirmed their commitment to ensure that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation were addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States.

2. In its resolution 66/183, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", the General Assembly reiterated its call upon States to take, in a timely manner, the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and also recommended that the Economic and Social Council devote one of its high level segments to a theme related to the world drug problem and that the Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem.

3. During its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly also held a thematic debate on the topic "Drugs and crime as a threat to development", on the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, on 26 June 2012. The purpose of the debate was to address the existing challenges in mainstreaming drug control and crime prevention into development initiatives and to identify ways of improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address the adverse impact of drugs and crime on development. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) addressed the Assembly on that occasion and launched the *World Drug Report 2012*.[2]

4. The present report, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/183, provides an overview of the world drug situation as well as an overview of the implementation of the mandates relating to international drug control by Member States, UNODC, other parts of the United Nations system and relevant international organizations. It follows the structure of the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action in highlighting the priorities followed by UNODC and Member States, including through the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which held its fifty-fifth session in March 2012.

II. Overview of the world drug situation

5. The information presented in the present chapter is based on data submitted by Member States through the annual report questionnaire, concerning action taken to

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[2] Available from www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/WDR.html.

implement the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action,[3] and on data contained in the *World Drug Report 2011*.

Illicit production of and trafficking in opium

6. In 2011, UNODC and its national counterparts conducted opium surveys in Afghanistan and South-East Asia.

7. A general decrease in seizures in 2010 occurred in most of the countries supplied by Afghan opiates, and a heroin shortage was observed in some European countries in 2010 and 2011, coinciding with a large drop in opium production in Afghanistan due to plant disease. In 2011, illicit opium production returned to high levels. The total area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2011 was estimated at 131,000 hectares, a 7 per cent increase compared to 2010. Some 95 per cent of total cultivation took place in nine provinces in the southern and western regions, which include the most insecure provinces in the country. The number of poppy-free provinces decreased from 20 in 2010 to 17 in 2011.

8. In South-East Asia a 16 per cent increase in the area cultivated could be observed in 2011 compared to the previous year. The largest part of opium poppy cultivation in South-East Asia takes place in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand, with a total area of 47,917 hectares in 2011. Overall, opium poppy cultivation in the region has doubled since 2006. Myanmar, the largest opium poppy-growing country in the region, saw an increase of 14 per cent, from 38,100 hectares in 2010 to 43,600 hectares in 2011, thus accounting for 21.1 per cent of global opium poppy cultivation. The Lao People's Democratic Republic accounted for 2 per cent in 2011; illicit cultivation in the country increased from 3,000 hectares in 2010 to 4,100 hectares in 2011. In Thailand, cultivation decreased from 289 hectares in 2010 to 217 hectares in 2011.

9. Data on seizures and heroin use suggest that heroin markets were expanding in some parts of Africa and Asia.

Illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine

10. In 2011, UNODC and its national counterparts conducted coca surveys in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

11. Available data on cultivation, yield and trafficking indicate an overall decline in global manufacture of cocaine, prompted by a major decline in cocaine manufacture in Colombia in the five-year period 2006-2010. A sizeable shift has taken place, as coca bush cultivation and coca production increased in the same period in the other two coca-producing countries, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Peru, which have become important sources for the illicit markets in Brazil and the Southern Cone countries. There is also some evidence indicating a shift in the European market towards Bolivian and Peruvian cocaine.

[3] At its fifty-fifth session the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had before it for its consideration the report of the Executive Director on action taken by Member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which contains information based on the first round of responses provided by Member States to the annual report questionnaire (parts I and II). Such a report is to be prepared on a biennial basis, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/16.

Illicit production of and trafficking in cannabis

12. Cannabis is the world's most widely used illicit substance. Cannabis seizure and eradication data suggest that the production of cannabis herb (marijuana) is increasingly widespread, but the often localized, small-scale nature of cannabis cultivation and production make it very difficult to assess. New data on larger-scale global production of cannabis resin (hashish) are available only for Afghanistan, for which UNODC and its national counterpart conducted a third cannabis survey in 2011.

Illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances, and the increasing diversion of precursors

13. The UNODC publication *Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2011 Global ATS Assessment*[4] showed that the situation regarding amphetamine-type stimulants remains a significant global threat and noted that the emergence of new psychoactive substances presents myriad challenges to authorities. After cannabis, amphetamine-type stimulants are the second most widely used class of drugs worldwide. They are now ranked in the top three drugs of use in some countries in East and South-East Asia,[5] even displacing traditional drugs. Their illicit manufacture has been reported from all regions of the world, including Latin America,[6] and spread to West Africa in 2011.

14. An emerging trend in the illicit manufacture of ATS is the replacement of traditional precursors with viable substitutes and physically modified forms not under international control, to circumvent controls and law enforcement efforts. The Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme *Global SMART Update*[7] provided regular brief reporting on emerging patterns and trends of the fast-changing global synthetic drug situation, including unusual drug or precursor seizures, methods and chemicals used for clandestine manufacture, new trafficking groups or routes, and changes in legislation to address the problem of synthetic drugs.

15. The appearance of non-controlled synthetic substances in established markets for amphetamine-type stimulants, often sold as "bath salts" or "plant food", has been observed in recent years. Substances such as mephedrone are associated with health problems and even fatalities. Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists with cannabis-like effects are also available in most regions of the world. A report providing a comprehensive overview of the issue of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists with a focus on compounds that have surfaced in herbal products as psychoactive adulterants was shared with the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization (WHO). That report, "Synthetic cannabinoids in herbal products",[8] also provides information on pharmacological

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.13.

[5] See UNODC, *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific, 2011 — A Report from the Global SMART Programme*.

[6] See UNODC, "Amphetamine-type stimulants in Latin America: preliminary assessment report 2011".

[7] Available from www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientists/smart.html.

[8] Available from www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientists/synthetic-cannabinoids-in-herbal-products.html.

activity, potential toxicity and recommendations regarding the legal handling of this new phenomenon. At its fifty-fifth session the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted resolution 55/1, entitled "Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances".

III. International cooperation against the world drug problem

A. Action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

16. At its fifty-fifth session the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted 12 resolutions in relation to issues of international drug control. In resolution 55/3, entitled "One hundredth anniversary of the International Opium Convention", the Commission reaffirmed that the international drug control conventions, as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and other relevant international instruments, constituted the international framework for countering drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. The Commission further urged Member States that had not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to those instruments and to adopt appropriate measures to effectively implement their provisions at the national level. The Commission also adopted resolution 55/6, on the development of an international electronic import and export authorization system for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and resolution 55/11, entitled "Follow-up to the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan", in which it called upon Member States, in cooperation with UNODC, the International Narcotics Control Board and other competent international organizations, to promote the full implementation of the Vienna Declaration adopted by that Ministerial Conference, including, as appropriate, by means of facilitating partnerships with the private sector and civil society.

17. Two round tables were held at the fifty-fifth session of the Commission. At the round table on counter-narcotics efforts and the principle of common and shared responsibility: opportunities and challenges, it was reiterated that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility that required effective and increased international cooperation and that there was a need for a balanced and holistic approach to combating it through national, regional and multilateral efforts, while maintaining respect for differences in the policies, ideologies and situations of countries.

18. At the round table on measures to prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from domestic distribution channels, including by strengthening partnerships with the private sector, participants emphasized that vigilance to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals to the manufacture of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants remained a priority of Member States. Member States were encouraged to support collaboration at the national level between the public and private sector players that had a legitimate role in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

19. During the session, speakers took note of the stabilization of the level of use of cocaine and opioids in North America and Western Europe, and expressed concerns

about the increase in the non-medical use of prescription drugs and the use of new psychoactive substances that were not under international control and that were often distributed through the Internet. Speakers also expressed concern at the increase in the use of amphetamine-type stimulants, cannabis and cocaine in Asia and Africa and at the increase in the use of drugs among youth and women.

20. A number of speakers reiterated the commitment of their countries to regional initiatives against illicit trafficking, such as the Paris Pact initiative, the Group of Eight initiative targeting transatlantic cocaine trafficking, the Triangular Initiative targeting trafficking in heroin from Afghanistan and the UNODC Container Control Programme, as well as the Central American Security Strategy. Many speakers called for assistance for transit States whose territories were used in the movement of illicit drugs onward to consumer markets. It was noted that many transit States were now witnessing an increase in drug abuse and related public health problems as a result of spillover from the transit of illegal shipments.

21. The International Narcotics Control Board presented its annual report for 2011[9] and its report for 2011 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[10] The annual report highlighted in a thematic chapter the challenge of addressing the drug problem in marginalized communities and reviewed examples of successful measures to address the problem. Both reports made a number of specific recommendations to Member States and international organizations to improve the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

B. Action by the subsidiary bodies

22. Five meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were held in 2011: the Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Vienna from 28 June to 1 July; the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 September; the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago from 3 to 7 October; the Thirty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Agra, India, from 22 to 25 November; and the forty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Vienna from 19 to 22 December.

23. Each of the subsidiary bodies addressed drug law enforcement issues of priority in its region and reviewed progress made in the implementation of recommendations made at previous sessions.[11]

[9] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.XI.5).

[10] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.XI.4).

[11] See E/CN.7/2012/5.

IV. Demand reduction and related measures

24. Within its thematic programme addressing health and human development vulnerabilities in the context of drugs and crime, UNODC has increased its emphasis on compassionate and ethical demand reduction, rehabilitation and related health-protection measures as part of its efforts to put a health-centred and humanitarian approach at the heart of drug control policy.

A. Reducing drug abuse and its health and social consequences

25. UNODC continued its joint work with WHO on improving services for the treatment and care of drug dependence worldwide. The Office supported the implementation of a global strategy for knowledge dissemination, contributing significantly to the transfer of skills and good practices through training on methodologies based on scientific evidence in the field of treatment of drug dependence that are aimed at rehabilitation and reintegration, spreading good clinical practice and promoting high-quality clinical standards among services providing treatment for drug dependence in more than 25 countries.

26. UNODC supported treatment interventions in 30 countries that were aimed at increasing the availability of treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration facilities in order to reach those in need, including the most marginalized. Interventions encouraged participation and coordination between different sectors and an appropriate balance between specialized services and primary care.

27. UNODC launched a programme to improve and expand the coordinated response of public institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to children exposed to drugs at a very young age, with the aim of preventing drug use, treating drug dependence and facilitating productive reintegration into society. NGOs having expertise in implementing drug prevention and treatment interventions with children and families in Afghanistan will be involved. A global expansion of activities has been initiated, starting in West Africa and South Asia.

28. The UNODC programme on family skills training in drug abuse prevention was expanded to cover 12 countries in Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe and Latin America. Plans are under way for a further expansion, particularly in Eastern Africa. Trained facilitators work with families and their children on improving family cohesion, the communication of family values and the monitoring of children's activities. The evaluation of the activities has demonstrated statistically significant positive changes in the family dynamics that are protective factors against drug use and other risky behaviours, such as truancy, poor academic achievement and aggression.

29. UNODC initiated a process of developing international standards on drug use prevention with a view to publishing the standards in late 2012. The standards will provide Member States with advice on how to establish an effective drug prevention system, including on the question of which policies and interventions to choose to effectively prevent drug use and promote healthy and safe lifestyles, particularly among youth. The ultimate goal is to develop a common, agreed basis for prevention work by defining the policies, programmes and objectives that are based on scientific evidence. More than 40 leading researchers, policymakers and

representatives of international organizations have been mobilized to participate in the process.

30. UNODC started the Youth Initiative, aimed at mobilizing and connecting children aged between 14 and 18 throughout the world so that they may become active prevention agents in their communities. A web page (www.unodc.org/youth) and a Facebook page were created and are already connecting more than 700 groups globally. The Initiative was officially launched at the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, during which participating youth shared their experiences in responding to drug use in their schools and communities, as well as their personal commitment to contribute to the Youth Initiative.

B. Access to treatment, health care and social services, including prevention of HIV/AIDS and other drug-related diseases

31. In over 90 countries worldwide, UNODC is responding to HIV/AIDS as it relates to drug use and in prison settings, in line with its mandate. The support provided is based on scientific evidence and in conformity with the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*. The activities have been geared towards strengthening national capacity to address the stigma and discrimination linked to HIV and AIDS; scaling up delivery of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, including monitoring and evaluation of those services; and increasing their coverage and sustainability.

32. UNODC has advocated and provided training and technical support for the development of human rights-based, gender-responsive and equitable AIDS policies and programmes, including assistance in the development of national strategic plans on HIV/AIDS for 2011-2015. In partnership with the World Bank, UNODC has contributed towards the development of the AIDS Strategy and Action Plan service and to the increased economic evidence base by implementing cost, impact and policy analyses regarding the key interventions for people who inject drugs.

33. UNODC has strengthened HIV policies and improved programmes for women who use drugs and provided support to remove barriers to access to comprehensive HIV services. Support for expanding the provision of gender-sensitive HIV services in communities and prisons has been provided through projects in several States.

34. In partnership with civil society organizations, UNODC has conducted large-scale advocacy and training activities, and has implemented community-level campaigns on stigma and discrimination. The outcomes of those activities include increased accessibility and quality of community-based HIV services for people who inject drugs, for example in South Asia (Bangladesh and Pakistan). In Central Asia, several States have taken legislative action to eliminate discrimination against drug users and prisoners so as to improve their access to HIV services, with support from UNODC.

35. UNODC has trained, in collaboration with relevant partners, over 500 government officials, members of civil society and prison staff in improving referral and access to harmonized HIV and tuberculosis services in communities,

prisons, drug dependence treatment centres and immigration detention settings, for example, in Afghanistan, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Indonesia, Mozambique, Namibia, the Russian Federation, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda and Zambia, and in Central Asia.

36. UNODC has established and strengthened comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services for Afghan refugee drug users in Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, and for returnees in Afghanistan. The activities have included training for NGO and law enforcement staff and the provision of key HIV services for people who inject drugs in the border area between Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, including support for night shelters and drop-in centres and outreach work to facilitate the provision of HIV services.

37. UNODC has continued to develop, document, translate, adapt and disseminate policy and programmatic tools, guidelines and best practices based on scientific evidence related to HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs, for prison settings and for victims of trafficking in human beings and those at risk of being trafficked. UNODC has built capacities in monitoring and evaluation by means of national workshops and technical consultations.

38. UNODC has also supported legal and policy reviews as they relate to prison settings, people who inject drugs and people vulnerable to trafficking in persons, and has supported the adaptation of legislation, policies and strategies for equitable access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services. It has also promoted and provided technical support to address the occupational health of law enforcement personnel with regard to HIV and has built up the capacity of law enforcement staff to provide comprehensive, human rights-based and gender-responsive HIV services based on scientific evidence.

39. In several States, legislative and policy analyses and reviews supported by UNODC have contributed to the implementation of legal reforms related to services for drug users. In Estonia, Lithuania and Romania, the projects implemented by UNODC have contributed to improving policies and the legal environment for HIV prevention services in prisons and to increasing access to HIV prevention services for those in prison and in other closed settings. In El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the prison assessment supported by UNODC has initiated the process of reforming the penitentiary system while taking into account the needs of prisoners for HIV services.

V. Supply reduction and related measures

40. UNODC provides technical assistance to requesting Member States to build the capacity of law enforcement and judicial authorities, improve border control and counter the laundering of proceeds of crime. Given the close links between illicit drug trafficking and the activities of transnational organized criminal groups, UNODC assistance is based on the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Through the Container Control Programme, UNODC and the World Customs Organization have established dedicated, specialized inter-agency container-profiling units (joint port control units) in the principal ports and container terminals of Member States and trained

their personnel to identify, target and interdict sea containers. Alternative livelihood programmes also serve as an important component in strategies to reduce supply.

A. Regional and international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, including assistance to African States

41. Regarding the assistance to African States in addressing health problems and raising awareness of the dangers associated with the abuse of all drugs, in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/14, which was complemented by a follow-up resolution adopted by the Commission at its fifty-fifth session, UNODC has continued to support African countries in comprehensively addressing challenges pertaining to drugs and organized crime.

42. UNODC has continued to work in cooperation with the African Union (AU) Commission to implement a joint project aimed at supporting the implementation of the AU Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention 2007-2012. UNODC will assist in the renewal and extension of the AU Plan of Action beyond 2012, to ensure a sustained political and operational framework to combat drugs and crime on the continent.

43. UNODC has supported the development of regional programmes for West Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and North Africa, all of which are developed in close cooperation with the respective regional economic communities. At the national level, UNODC supports the implementation of national integrated programmes, which constitute building blocks to combat drugs, crime and terrorism:

(a) In West Africa, within the West Africa Coast Initiative, UNODC works in partnership with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the United Nations Office for West Africa, the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the International Criminal Police Organization to support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa for the period 2008-2011, mainly through the establishment of transnational crime units in four post-conflict settings: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

(b) In North Africa, UNODC has been implementing the regional programme "Promoting good practices and networking for reducing demand for and harm from drugs", with a focus on Egypt and Morocco. The six main thematic areas of operation under the programme are: community-based treatment using motivational interviewing; social reintegration and sustained recovery management; outreach approaches used in the area of drug demand reduction and harm reduction; prison-based programmes for HIV and drug use prevention and care services; life skills drug prevention in schools; and pharmacologically assisted drug treatment such as opioid substitution treatment. The programme is aimed at empowering regional capacities to cover a wide spectrum of activities to reduce the demand for as well as the harm caused by drugs;

(c) In East Africa, UNODC also supports the establishment of transnational crime units. UNODC has also been actively building the capacity of health-care professionals and NGO workers in Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Seychelles,

Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Between 2011 and early 2012, more than 1,000 practitioners were trained in drug dependence treatment;

(d) UNODC worked throughout 2011 with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) secretariat and experts from all SADC member States to develop and agree on a five-year regional programme to make the region safer from drugs and crime. In line with the objectives and areas of intervention reflected in the SADC strategic development plans, the regional programme focuses on three interdependent areas of work: (i) countering illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism; (ii) criminal justice and integrity; and (iii) drug abuse prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs, including injecting drug users and in prison settings.

44. UNODC launched its regional programme for South-Eastern Europe 2012-2015 on 23 May 2012 in Vienna. Costed at an estimated $15 million, the programme focuses on interventions against illicit drug trafficking along the Balkan route, the "southern corridor" for heroin trafficking from Afghanistan towards Western countries, and is aimed at new partnerships and intraregional cooperation between West and Central Asian countries and the Balkan region.

45. A new programme framework for the Caribbean region will be finalized in 2012 with a view to beginning its implementation in 2013. A Central American regional programme for 2013-2015 is to be developed by the end of 2012 in close consultation with the countries involved, with a view to starting the implementation of activities in 2013. The programmes will be aligned with regional and national policies and priorities and will promote ownership by partner countries. UNODC also continued negotiations with Brazil and Mexico to transform field offices into liaison and partnership offices.

46. In the context of the regional programme framework for East Asia and the Pacific for the period 2009-2012, UNODC continued to promote and contribute to the implementation of the Subregional Action Plan on Drug Control under the 1993 memorandum of understanding on drug control for the Greater Mekong subregion countries. UNODC also continued to participate as an observer in two Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) forums: the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime. UNODC and ASEAN share the concerns about the worsening trends regarding opium and amphetamine-type stimulants.

47. UNODC activities in South Asian countries have focused on HIV prevention among drug users, including in prisons, and on drug law enforcement. UNODC has established a platform of information exchange and cooperation with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Joint technical cooperation activities were carried out in drug law enforcement and drug use/HIV prevention in selected SAARC countries. A revision of the UNODC-SAARC memorandum of understanding is under consideration. A regional programme for South Asia is currently under development, and is planned to be finalized in 2012.

48. UNODC has been implementing the regional programmes for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, which were launched in Vienna on 7 December 2011. The UNODC regional programmes are the key delivery mechanisms for the implementation of the counter-narcotics confidence-building measure, approved through the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and

Stable Afghanistan, and are contributing to capacity-building for Afghanistan and the region beyond 2014. At the national level, UNODC supports capacity-building in the mandated areas through the country programmes of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan and through a subregional programme for Central Asia.

B. Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

49. UNODC redoubled its efforts in addressing illicit crop cultivation through development-oriented drug control programmes in Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru.

50. An opium risk assessment was conducted in Afghanistan in early 2012, indicating the strong association between insecurity, lack of agricultural assistance and opium cultivation. Villages with a low level of security and that had not received agricultural assistance in the previous year were significantly more likely to grow poppy than villages that had good security and had been targeted by an anti-poppy awareness campaign.

51. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNODC focused on creating rice banks, irrigation schemes and access to roads, introduced improved high-yield crops and trained community leaders in the management of microcredit programmes. As a result, communities increased food production and started to move away from monoculture and towards diversified seasonal and non-seasonal crops.

52. In Myanmar, UNODC modified its development assistance strategy to focus on health and small-scale agriculture to ensure food security, in the light of Government-led eradication activities. Activities include both immediate food support and a phased longer-term approach oriented to broad-scale rural development focusing on food security and poverty reduction.

53. In Peru, UNODC helped farmer-led small business enterprises to make gains on the international market, with sales exceeding $114 million in 2011. The export of agricultural products improved the social and economic situation of families in several coca bush-growing valleys, where the income of households that previously farmed coca bush reached $5,779 in 2011, compared to $1,366 in 2000. In cooperation with the Government, deforestation and the overexploitation of natural resources were also addressed.

54. In Colombia, within the framework of the Forest Warden Families Programme, UNODC assisted in poverty reduction and environmental protection through agricultural projects and forest conservation. As a result, many families acquired land titles, vast areas of coca plantations were voluntarily eradicated and large amounts of carbon dioxide were sequestered.

55. With a view to fostering South-South cooperation, the Government of Thailand, in association with the Government of Peru, organized the International Seminar/Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011. The outcome consisted of

inputs for the draft international guiding principles on alternative development.[12] Those inputs will be considered further at a high-level international conference on alternative development to be held in Peru in November 2012. At its fifty-fifth session the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted a resolution on follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development, as well as a resolution on the development of strategies on special marketing regimes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development.

VI. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

56. Legal and operational obstacles inherent in many domestic frameworks impede the ability of some Member States to effectively implement action to counter money-laundering, in accordance with the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action.

57. In its resolutions 65/232 and 66/181 the General Assembly urged UNODC to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism. The Global Programme has provided in-depth training to national law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and financial intelligence unit personnel from more than 100 jurisdictions. It has encouraged the further elaboration of policies to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and has also developed and shared relevant sources of information, databases and good practices at the national, regional and international levels. During 2011, UNODC delivered capacity-building events, organized international conferences and trained over 1,000 private and public officers. It continued providing support to the asset forfeiture mechanism for South America in the context of the Financial Action Task Force of South America against Money-Laundering, as well as the subregional Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa.

58. Difficulties also remain in implementing practical measures to ensure effective and expeditious judicial cooperation, due to differences between legal systems, delays and procedural and language problems. Member States should increase their efforts regarding mutual legal assistance, extradition and the protection of victims and witnesses, as well as in the prevention of trafficking by sea. To assist Member States, UNODC has developed a handbook on mutual legal assistance and extradition and a handbook on international cooperation for the purposes of confiscation, which will soon become available online.

VII. Data collection and research

59. UNODC continued to support countries in improving data availability and is developing training material for the new version of the annual report questionnaire, parts of which have already been used to build the capacity of experts from

[12] See E/CN.7/2012/8, annex.

South-East Asian and Paris Pact countries. Further training courses are foreseen in Central Asia and Oceania. Expert advice was also provided on drug demand surveys in Pakistan and West Africa.

60. Monitoring illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of amphetamine-type stimulants is an enormous challenge for many Governments, and functional systems for monitoring amphetamine-type stimulants are largely located in developed countries. The UNODC SMART programme assists Governments in East and South-East Asia, and since 2011 in Latin America, in the generation and analysis of data and reporting on those drugs. The Government of Mexico, in collaboration with UNODC, is setting up a monitoring system to estimate the amount of illicit cultivation and production of drugs, including opium and cannabis. UNODC is also building local research, data-collection and monitoring capacities in the countries affected by the trafficking of opiates originating in Afghanistan.

61. UNODC continues to assist Member States in enhancing the analytical work of laboratories, including the provision of support through the international quality assurance programme for the generation of quality, evidence-based data and scientific information on drugs and the precursors used in their manufacture, and in strengthening their capabilities to respond to analytical challenges posed by the diversity of new psychotropic substances. It is also developing a data-quality assurance framework and has started consultations with other international organizations to learn from existing practices.

62. The 2012 edition of the UNODC flagship publication, the *World Drug Report*, provides an overview of recent trends and the current situation in terms of production, trafficking and consumption and the consequences of illicit drug use in terms of treatment, drug-related diseases and drug-related deaths. It also presents a long-term perspective and looks at the main characteristics of the contemporary drug problem, the ways it has changed over the last few decades, the driving factors that have shaped that evolution and the directions it is likely to take in the future.

63. In addition, in July 2011 UNODC published an update of the analysis of the global situation regarding Afghan opiate trafficking flows, with a focus on precursor (acetic anhydride) trafficking to Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. Another report was issued in May 2012, describing the dynamics of the illicit opiate trade along the northern route from Afghanistan to Central Asia and the Russian Federation. Those reports are used by law enforcement institutions and UNODC initiatives such as the Paris Pact project and the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

64. In 2011, UNODC also started to research the market of cannabis seeds for illicit purposes, paying particular attention to the trade through the Internet.

65. UNODC continued to develop regional transnational organized crime threat assessments examining transnational criminal activities, including illicit drug production and trafficking. In October 2011, a report on Central Africa was published. Research work is ongoing for Central America and the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific, West Africa and East Africa. Particular attention is being paid to the growing need for interregional collaboration to combat transcontinental criminal threats and illicit networks.

VIII. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

66. At the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Member States welcomed the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC and stated that they looked forward to further discussions in the working group, including on the regional and thematic programmes of the Office. During the past year, the working group played an important role in preparing action by the governing bodies of the Office in key areas, including strategic and budgetary matters, the programmatic work, evaluation and oversight, as well as its financial situation.

67. Within the working group, Member States achieved consensus on the UNODC strategy for the period 2012-2015, which the Secretariat had developed in consultation with Member States. The strategy was recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at their reconvened sessions in December 2011, to the Economic and Social Council for adoption. It will be implemented through the biennial programme plans for 2012-2013 and 2014-2015.

68. UNODC established interdivisional task forces that achieved significant progress in implementing the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit (see JIU/REP/2010/10). The Office continued to streamline the results frameworks of UNODC programmes. Emphasis was placed on regular performance reports and reviews conducted by the programme review committee. An internal guidance note and a position paper were issued on the protection and promotion of human rights, and a human rights advisory group was established to advise the Executive Director on mainstreaming human rights into the activities of the Office.

69. UNODC continued developing integrated regional and country programmes to meet regional and national priorities and needs. Regional programmes currently cover East Africa, West Africa, Arab States, Central America, East Asia and the Pacific, South-Eastern Europe, and Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. New regional programmes for Southern Africa and South Asia will be launched in 2012. The programmes promote ownership by partner countries and partnership with the United Nations system and multilateral agencies. They create effective regional mechanisms for countering organized crime and trafficking, promote fair and effective criminal justice systems and support crime and drug abuse prevention activities, thus contributing to the integration of development, the rule of law and human rights through a holistic approach.

70. Evaluation is a key element in the activities of UNODC. Its Independent Evaluation Unit cooperates closely with all parts of the Office to ensure that all UNODC projects and programmes are evaluated, in particular country and regional programmes. Important developments during the reporting period include the evaluation of over 70 projects, two in-depth evaluations and a risk assessment. Evaluation reports, revised evaluation tools, guidelines and templates are available at a new website (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/index.html). Further evaluations and integrated evaluation training sessions and the development of new tools are planned, including a tracking system of evaluation recommendations, a

tool to track evaluations from the entire UNODC project portfolio and an online training tool.

71. The financial situation of UNODC remained vulnerable. Less than 1 per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations is allocated to the Office. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/233, the Secretary-General submitted proposals in his proposed programme budget for 2012-2013 to ensure that UNODC had sufficient resources. As a result, the Assembly approved a small increase of $1.7 million under section 16 of the regular budget, from $39.2 million in the biennium 2010-2011 to $40.9 million in the biennium 2012-2013. The UNODC consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 is $561.5 million, of which 15.3 per cent comes from regular budget funds[13] and $475.4 million from extrabudgetary resources.

72. In order to address the challenges linked to the financial situation of UNODC, a fundraising strategy was developed in consultation with Member States. It will be further considered by the intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office. The fundraising strategy focuses on the establishment of a multi-year funding framework and baseline for the thematic and regional programmes, possible funding mechanisms to sustain the core infrastructure and delivery capacity of the Office and organizational aspects for the effective coordination of the fundraising functions.

IX. Recommendations

73. It is recommended that the General Assembly consider taking the following action:

(a) Urge Member States that have not yet done so to adhere to the drug control conventions, and urge all States to fully implement all the provisions of the conventions, including with regard to effective regulatory controls and provision of information, in accordance with the conventions and subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(b) Urge Member States to take, in a timely manner, the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

(c) Encourage Member States to give special consideration to the linkages between international drug control and development, especially in the context of preparations for the post-2015 development agenda and the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

(d) Urge Member States to continue to actively cooperate with the International Narcotics Control Board in the exercise of its mandate and to

[13] Includes regular budget resources contained in sections 1, 16, 23 and 29F of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

ensure that an appropriate level of resources is made available to the Board to enable it to engage with Governments to effectively monitor compliance by States with the drug control conventions;

Demand reduction and related measures

(e) Urge Member States to renew their efforts to increase the coverage of interventions to prevent drug use and to increase access to services for the treatment, care and rehabilitation of people suffering from drug dependence that are based on scientific evidence, gender-responsiveness, human rights and the dignity of the patients;

(f) Request UNODC to continue gathering information on national and international experiences and best practices on drug prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, to make available information on activities and instruments based on scientific evidence and to provide States with guidance and assistance in developing strategies and programmes to incorporate those successful experiences, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

(g) Urge Member States to increase the levels of coverage of interventions, as outlined in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the 2009 *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*;

Drug control, supply reduction and related measures

(h) Encourage Governments to establish specialized inter-agency units at national ports and container terminals dedicated to the targeting, profiling and selection of suspicious containers, as a first step towards better border management and trade security;

(i) Encourage Member States to monitor emerging trends in the composition, production and distribution of new psychoactive substances, as well as patterns of use of those substances;

(j) Request Member States to strengthen close cooperation with all relevant international agencies and national drug-testing laboratories in building an international early warning advisory system as a first step in effectively addressing the challenges posed from the potential abuse of, and trafficking in, synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and other new psychoactive substances;

(k) Request UNODC to continue to assist Member States in their establishment of sustainable mechanisms for the timely sharing of pertinent information at the international level relating to changes occurring in the markets for amphetamine-type stimulants;

Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops

(l) Support UNODC in its efforts to increase the level of support provided to small, rural farming communities engaged in illicit crop cultivation and recommend that the international financial institutions incorporate

development-oriented drug control within their poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies;

Countering money-laundering

(m) Encourage Member States to:

(i) Fully implement and enforce international standards and legal and regulatory frameworks to prevent money-laundering and to recover illicit assets;

(ii) Ensure that they have adequate domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, precursor diversion and other serious crimes of a transnational nature;

(iii) Strengthen financial and regulatory regimes for banks and non-bank financial institutions;

(iv) Implement effective detection, investigation, prosecution and conviction measures for money-laundering and related crimes;

(v) Promote effective cooperation by strengthening mechanisms for domestic inter-agency coordination and information-sharing, and also by strengthening regional and international networks for the exchange of operational information among competent authorities, in particular financial intelligence units;

(vi) Utilize the tools developed by UNODC to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, such as the model laws, the International Money-Laundering Information Network and computer-based training;

Promoting judicial cooperation

(n) Encourage Member States to:

(i) Continue entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance and extradition to promote judicial cooperation and to strengthen international cooperation;

(ii) Improve information-sharing tools and mechanisms to enhance coordination within national judicial systems, as well as expand cooperation at the regional and international levels;

(iii) Utilize international cooperation tools developed by UNODC and available on the UNODC website, such as the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool, model laws and the online legal library;

Data collection and research

(o) Urge Member States to reiterate that the information available on illicit drug use trends in many regions and countries is not adequate to provide a sound base for analysis or to support policy development;

(p) Urge Member States to emphasize that the capacity of drug control authorities in many countries to collect accurate, reliable and comparable data and information on illicit drug production, trafficking and use at the national

level could be improved, with a view to increasing the capacity of Member States to provide information through mandated data-collection tools such as the annual report questionnaire and the individual drug seizure report;

(q) Request UNODC to strengthen the collection and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information to enhance knowledge on illicit drug trends, including by building the capacity of Member States to provide data through the mandated data-collection tools for the Office to prepare trend analyses and studies based on the available information;

(r) Urge the international community to further develop multilateral strategies against specific transnational organized criminal markets on the basis of international threat assessments and joint response planning;

Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(s) Encourage Member States and regional entities to draw on the technical assistance provided by UNODC through its regional and thematic programmes and to use those programmes as vehicles for increasing regional and international cooperation to promote the rule of law and counter transnational threats such as organized crime and trafficking;

(t) Encourage Member States to address, as a matter of urgency, the need to provide UNODC with adequate, predictable and stable resources, including additional regular budget resources, to enable it to implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner and to provide the necessary voluntary contributions to enable the Office to effectively respond to the increasing demand for technical assistance.

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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/178, the present report contains information on progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in delivering technical assistance to counter terrorism. The report identifies the challenges faced to adequately respond to the evolving needs of Member States with respect to the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism and emphasizes the need for enhanced governmental support to meet those challenges. The report concludes with a set of recommendations for consideration by the Assembly.

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Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Delivering technical assistance	3
	A. A multi-pronged approach to strengthening the international legal regime against terrorism	4
	B. Expanded work in specific thematic areas of legal assistance and capacity-building support	6
	C. Partnerships for delivery	11
	D. Evaluating delivery and assessing impact	16
III.	Challenges ahead	17
	A. Enhancing the delivery of assistance in response to the evolving needs of Member States	17
	B. Mobilizing increased support from Member States	19
IV.	Conclusions and recommendations	19

I. Introduction

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/178 and covers activities undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to implement that resolution during the period 1 January 2011-30 April 2012. It provides an update of the information contained in E/CN.15/2012/10.

2. During the period under review, the mandate of UNODC regarding counter-terrorism technical assistance was reiterated by the General Assembly, in its resolutions 66/105, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism"; 66/171, entitled "Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism"; 66/178, entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism"; and 66/181, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical assistance capacity".

II. Delivering technical assistance

3. UNODC technical assistance in the area of counter-terrorism is provided mainly by the Terrorism Prevention Branch. Since January 2003, 168 countries have received support for the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against terrorism and strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to effectively implement the provisions of those instruments, in conformity with the rule of law.

4. In addition to continuing to assist Member States with ratification and legislative incorporation, UNODC addressed the increased demand for in-depth capacity-building assistance. The capacity of national criminal justice officials to apply the provisions of international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and related national legislation in their day-to-day work remained limited, owing to a lack of appropriate policies, procedures and practices, as well as substantive knowledge and skills.

5. Building upon the positive results of its structural reorganization, implemented in 2010, UNODC continues to effectively respond to those evolving needs through the increased decentralization of programming and delivery at the field level and through enhanced substantive expertise-building and policy guidance from Headquarters.

6. The counter-terrorism work of UNODC is based on a comprehensive approach, taking the work done with regard to the international legal instruments on drugs and crime fully into account. It draws on a network of field-based terrorism prevention experts in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.

A. A multi-pronged approach to strengthening the international legal regime against terrorism

7. In response to the increased demand for counter-terrorism technical assistance, UNODC continued to pursue a multi-pronged approach, comprising the following key elements: (a) sustained, tailor-made assistance on the ground, reaching out to domestic criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of specific cases; (b) assistance for strengthening international, regional and subregional cooperation related to terrorism cases; and (c) expertise-building in specialized thematic areas, including through the development of tools and specialized publications.

1. National-level technical assistance

8. Between 1 January 2011 and 30 April 2012, specific technical assistance was provided to 38 countries. In addition, 29 thematically focused regional and subregional workshops were held, reaching an additional 68 countries.

9. Cost-effective telecommunication facilities, especially videoconferences, were used in preparation for or follow-up to on-the-ground activities, as well as for the provision of ad hoc legal advice.

10. UNODC worked closely with national authorities responsible for drafting national counter-terrorism strategies and action plans that require its continuous local engagement to support their successful implementation.

11. In the reporting period, UNODC developed in-depth counter-terrorism programmes for a number of countries, including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Yemen. Other country-specific programmes are currently under development. At the regional level, UNODC developed, in partnership with countries in the region, a subprogramme on counter-terrorism for the period 2011-2013, entitled "East and South-East Asia partnership on criminal justice responses to terrorism".

2. Technical assistance tools

12. A large number of technical assistance tools are available in the six official languages of the United Nations and many have been translated into various national languages.

13. The Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism database (available at www.unodc.org/tldb) is accessible to the public and contains the domestic counter-terrorism legislation of over 140 Member States, classified under substantive criminal law, procedural law and international cooperation in criminal matters. It also contains the text of international legal instruments and their ratification status, and a complete list of counter-terrorism conventions adopted by regional organizations, as well as relevant case law.

14. The *Digest of Terrorist Cases*, launched in 2010, provides policymakers, criminal justice officials and investigative police with practical perspectives based on an analysis of specific cases. The annotated compilation of cases shows how challenges in conducting efficient investigations and prosecutions can be addressed.

The *Digest* was used for the development of specialized capacity-building workshops, such as the national training workshop held in Antigua and Barbuda from 12 to 15 July 2011. Additional training tools were developed in 2011 and 2012, for example, a simulated criminal investigation on financing of terrorism and money-laundering and a mock trial in relation to the prevention of and fight against terrorism, its financing and serious related crime.

15. UNODC continued to develop a comprehensive legal training curriculum for criminal justice officials, which will provide a platform for transferring the knowledge and expertise needed to strengthen their capacity to implement the universal legal framework against terrorism. It will contain 10 training modules, covering specific thematic issues (including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials; transportation security; the financing of terrorism; and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes), for which additional tools and case studies will be developed. In July 2011, a module was issued on the theme "International cooperation in criminal matters: counter-terrorism".

16. The curriculum promotes a train-the-trainer approach. UNODC developed partnerships with national judicial training institutions in a number of recipient countries and carried out comprehensive train-the-trainer programmes for criminal justice officials. UNODC-trained national trainers delivered workshops during 2011 for judges and prosecutors in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, and for judicial police officers in Burkina Faso and Mali. UNODC also developed a training module for judicial police officers on the legal framework for counter-terrorism, criminal investigations and international cooperation in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger. A train-the-trainer programme was carried out for judicial police officers of the Sahel region in Dakar in February 2012. In October 2011, a regional workshop to train trainers on the judicial technical assistance tools of UNODC and the Terrorism Prevention Branch was held in Colombia for Latin American countries. The workshop was aimed at fostering the adoption of the judicial technical assistance tools and the incorporation of those tools into the capacity-building programmes of schools for public prosecutors, magistrates and staff of public ministries, as well as other training institutions. In April 2012, train-the-trainers courses were held for national trainers from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

17. In close cooperation with and with the support of individual Member States and donors, UNODC also developed thematically focused technical assistance tools. A handbook entitled *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* was launched in November 2011. Work was also completed on the development of a tool for use by criminal justice officials in cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

18. In February 2011, UNODC launched the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, an interactive tool specifically designed to provide tailor-made training to criminal justice officials in the fight against terrorism, while bringing together counter-terrorism practitioners from around the globe into a single virtual community to share their experiences and perspectives. The Platform enables members to remain abreast of legal developments and benefit from both networking and continuous learning opportunities, further enhancing the sustainability of UNODC capacity-building activities.

19. During the reporting period, seven six-week online training courses were delivered through the Learning Platform, reaching 178 criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers from 31 countries worldwide. In addition, 32 live lectures were given in various official languages by counter-terrorism experts to Platform members.

B. Expanded work in specific thematic areas of legal assistance and capacity-building support

20. In cooperation with other partners, UNODC organized and participated in specialized activities addressing specific aspects of counter-terrorism.

1. Strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism

21. UNODC provided focused assistance to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism, including through a regional workshop held in New Delhi in December 2011; a regional workshop organized together with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in July 2011 for Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan; a subregional workshop for North African and Sahelian countries, held in Algiers in February 2011; and a subregional workshop co-organized with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, held in Riyadh in February 2011.

22. UNODC also organized the second meeting of the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries in Niamey in May 2011, as well as the third meeting of focal points of the regional justice platform of the States members of the Indian Ocean Commission, held in Quatre Bornes, Mauritius, in June 2011. A meeting was held in The Hague in January 2012 to discuss cooperation between the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries, the Indian regional justice platform of the States members of the Indian Ocean Commission and the European Judicial Network.

23. UNODC also helped to strengthen national legal frameworks on mutual legal assistance and extradition by providing legislative drafting expertise through a workshop on a draft mutual legal assistance bill for the Philippines in February 2012 and a workshop on a draft extradition law for the Lao People's Democratic Republic in April 2012. National capacity-building workshops on international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism were held, inter alia, in Algeria in October 2011, in Jordan in February 2011 and in Mali in April and November 2011.

24. In 2011, the Office issued and developed, through the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries, a practical guide containing legal and practical information on effectively submitting a request for extradition or mutual legal assistance. The guide was made available in Arabic and French.

25. Activities of UNODC aimed at facilitating overall international cooperation in criminal matters included the development of tools such as best practices, model laws, an online directory of competent national authorities and the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. The activities of the Office also included legal

advisory services to requesting countries and the training of relevant authorities through national, regional and interregional workshops. Relevant workshops built on *International Cooperation in Criminal Matters: Counter-Terrorism*, which is part of the UNODC counter-terrorism legal training curriculum, and aimed at enabling legal practitioners in that field to develop more rapid and effective responses by familiarizing them with the mechanisms of extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

2. Addressing maritime issues related to counter-terrorism

26. An area of growing importance for specialized assistance in counter-terrorism is transportation-related security. Recent events show that aircraft remain a high-priority target. Efforts are also required to strengthen land-transportation security and maritime security.

27. UNODC, together with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), organized a workshop in Douala, Cameroon, in October 2011, on the implementation of the universal instruments relating to the security of maritime navigation in the context of the fight against transnational terrorism. UNODC also continued its mandated work on countering piracy, in close cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

3. Suppressing the financing of terrorism

28. UNODC works to provide legal and other related assistance to counter the financing of terrorism. Specific initiatives are built around awareness-raising, institution-building and the delivery of technical assistance and training at the national and regional levels.

29. A number of regional and subregional training workshops were held in 2011, including in Colombia in April, in Ethiopia in July, in Malaysia in September, in Paraguay and Uruguay in September, in Jamaica and Mexico in October, in Kenya and Thailand in December, and in Romania in September and December.

30. In 2012, regional workshops included one on preventing and combating cross-border cash smuggling, which was held in Dushanbe in January for Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. A second subregional workshop on cross-border cooperation in the prevention and combating of terrorism and its financing was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of Colombia and held in Cartagena, Colombia, in March for Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

31. In 2011, national workshops were held, inter alia, in Afghanistan in April and June, in Antigua and Barbuda in July, in Costa Rica in February, in Morocco in June, in Nigeria and the Philippines in March (with follow-up meetings in February 2012), in Pakistan in September, in Suriname in November and in the United Republic of Tanzania in March. Legislative drafting assistance was provided to Afghanistan in September and December, Belize in March, Dominica in October, the Philippines in July and Suriname in November. In 2012, focused national-level workshops were held in Algeria in March, in Colombia in March and April and in the Dominican Republic in April. Legislative drafting assistance was provided to Panama in January.

32. A workshop aimed at strengthening cooperation between the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Center of Afghanistan and the Financial Crimes Investigation Board of Turkey to combat the financing of terrorism and money-laundering was organized in December 2011. Additionally, a regional workshop focusing on cooperation between financial intelligence units and organized jointly with the World Bank was held in Astana in January 2011 for countries of West and Central Asia. A workshop to promote cooperation between Afghanistan and its regional counterparts (States of the Gulf Cooperation Council) on exchange of financial intelligence, on hawaladars and on cash couriers was held in Vienna in March 2012, in collaboration with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council.

33. During 2011, UNODC, through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, continued to encourage the development of policies to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, raise awareness of cross-cutting aspects and act as a centre of expertise. Over 40 training and capacity-building events were carried out and over 1,362 private and public officers were trained. UNODC also provided assistance in the setting up and operation of financial intelligence units. The work was supported by technical advisers in the field.

34. UNODC continued to expand its International Money-Laundering Information Network, a one-stop research resource, administered on behalf of a partnership of international organizations. The Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism includes the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database, a password-protected service containing laws from 185 jurisdictions.

4. Preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism

35. UNODC continued to assist countries in implementing the international legal instruments related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in close cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other relevant organizations.

36. UNODC participated in a workshop, held in Vienna on 27 and 28 January 2011, on the role of OSCE with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The Office also contributed to a workshop organized by the Centre for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia (United States of America) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) secretariat on legislative gap analysis vis-à-vis Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in New York on 22 and 23 September 2011 for six CARICOM members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

37. As an official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, UNODC attended the first technical meeting of the Global Initiative's newly created Implementation and Assessment Group, held in Córdoba, Spain, from 28 February to 3 March 2011. The meeting featured plenary sessions and technical working

group sessions on nuclear detection and nuclear forensics. In June 2011, UNODC participated in the plenary meeting of the Global Initiative, held in Taejón, Republic of Korea. The Office also participated in the Implementation and Assessment Group meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in February 2012.

38. UNODC participated in a seminar on the contribution of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to security and the non-proliferation of chemical weapons, held in The Hague on 11 and 12 April 2011.

39. UNODC participated in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force working group on preventing and responding to terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction and took part in a workshop on the international response to and mitigation of a terrorist attack using chemical and biological weapons and materials, held in The Hague on 16 and 17 May 2011.

40. UNODC attended the annual meeting of the International Nuclear Security Education Network, hosted by IAEA and held in Vienna from 8 to 12 August 2011. Together with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, UNODC is drafting the chapter on counter-terrorism of the nuclear security training curriculum developed by the Network. UNODC participated as a legal expert in an IAEA mission to Mexico in November 2011 to evaluate the nuclear legislative and regulatory framework of that State. In addition, UNODC participated in the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization pilot workshop on implementing legislation for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna in November 2011. UNODC attended the second round-table meeting of national focal points for South-East Asia, held in Bangkok on 11 May 2011, which was organized by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. The aim of the meeting was to further shape the establishment of centres of excellence through the participation of South-East Asian countries.

41. UNODC participated in a workshop on the ratification of the international legal instruments against terrorism, which was organized with OSCE and held in Bishkek on 23 April 2012, and delivered a presentation on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 amendment. The Office also participated in an OSCE regional workshop on implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in Dushanbe on 5 April 2012.

42. On 13 and 14 March 2012, UNODC participated in a meeting of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and presented its work on combating chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

43. On 24 April 2012, UNODC participated in a round-table discussion on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations in Vienna.

44. UNODC conducted a national training workshop on preparations for ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, held in Jakarta in December 2011. The Office also conducted a national

legislative drafting workshop on the trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials, held in Chisinau in January 2012.

45. Using the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, UNODC carried out various events that touched upon, inter alia, the international legal framework for combating nuclear terrorism and its associated legal challenges.

5. Enhancing the procedural aspects of counter-terrorism related to the rule of law, including the strengthening of the position of victims during criminal proceedings

46. In accordance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, all UNODC activities in the area of counter-terrorism seek to reinforce the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures and protection of human rights are complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.

47. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/168, UNODC is focusing attention on the legal needs of victims of terrorism during criminal justice procedures, and is providing, upon request, technical assistance for building the legal and judicial capacity of Member States with regard to the corresponding criminal justice aspects.

48. Drawing on the outcome of two expert group meetings, held in Vienna in May 2010 and in Bogotá in January 2011, a specialized technical assistance tool entitled *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* was prepared and launched on 22 November 2011 at United Nations Headquarters, in New York, at an event co-chaired by the Executive Director of UNODC and the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The publication, prepared in cooperation with the Justice Section, has been integrated into the capacity-building activities of UNODC and is aimed at providing policymakers and criminal justice officials with practical insights into the challenges faced and the good practices developed by their counterparts at the national and regional levels.

49. UNODC technical assistance projects were also aimed at improving the management and operation of law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and penitentiary systems, in accordance with United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

6. Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes

50. A specialized subregional workshop addressing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes was organized in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 26 to 28 July 2011 and was attended by participants from Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine. Additionally, national-level workshops on the prevention of and the fight against the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes were held in Algeria from 8 to 10 March 2011 and Tunisia from 27 to 28 February 2012.

51. UNODC developed a technical assistance tool for use by investigators and prosecutors in cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. It will be released in 2012 and will provide practical guidance for investigators and prosecutors on good practice when dealing with specific legal issues arising in cases involving cyber-related activity by terrorists, particularly the criminalization of

certain types of conduct, special investigative techniques, prosecution strategies, international cooperation, public-private sector cooperation and related human rights issues. The tool will be integrated into the range of tools and training that UNODC delivers to countries on the implementation of the universal legal framework against terrorism. A first expert group meeting on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, which brought together experts from law enforcement, academics, members of intelligence services, representatives from intergovernmental organizations and practitioners was held in Vienna on 5 and 6 October 2011. A second expert group meeting took place in Vienna on 2 and 3 February 2012. The project was carried out in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

C. Partnerships for delivery

52. The successful delivery of technical assistance has been fostered through enhanced coordination and partnerships with other entities and organizations.

1. Cooperation with Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism

53. The counter-terrorism work of UNODC is carried out in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

54. The functions of UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate are complementary and mutually supportive: the facilitation work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate precedes and guides the work of UNODC in delivering assistance; the technical assistance work of UNODC in turn helps countries to address their needs and gaps in their capacity and helps the Committee and its Executive Directorate to verify the measures taken by countries in that regard.

55. During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken:

(a) UNODC participated in visits of the Committee and its Executive Directorate to Myanmar and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in October 2011, Mexico in December 2011 and Southern Africa from 30 January to 7 February 2012;

(b) Experts from the Executive Directorate participated in UNODC activities and informed participants about priorities under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);

(c) Information about planned activities was shared;

(d) UNODC, upon request, provided assistance to States referred to it by the Committee and its Executive Directorate;

(e) UNODC continued to assist requesting Member States in compiling the elements needed for the submission of their responses to the Committee.

56. UNODC participated in several activities of the Committee and its Executive Directorate, including the following:

(a) A regional expert group meeting on preventing abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of terrorist financing, held in Bangkok in March 2011;

(b) A national workshop on strengthening the oversight role of the parliament of Pakistan in the implementation of laws countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, held in Islamabad in May 2011;

(c) A regional workshop on countering the financing of terrorism in South-Eastern Europe, held in Belgrade in June 2011;

(d) A seminar on bringing terrorists to justice, held in Ankara in July 2011;

(e) A workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) in East Africa, held in Nairobi from 29 November to 1 December 2011;

(f) The fifth South Asia regional workshop for police officers, prosecutors and judges on effectively countering terrorism, held in New Delhi in March 2012;

(g) Participation in a legislative assistance mission to Peru on the financing of terrorism and freezing of terrorist assets, conducted by the Executive Directorate in April 2012.

57. At the request of the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, UNODC participated in the special meeting of the Committee, co-organized with its Executive Directorate and the Council of Europe and held in Strasbourg, France, in April 2011. The special meeting focused on preventive approaches to counter-terrorism.

58. Cooperation continued with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, as well as the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its group of experts. Regular consultations were held.

59. UNODC organized a workshop for Afghan officials, with the active participation of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, on national reporting to the Security Council committees on the implementation of the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Council.

2. Participation in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

60. UNODC actively participates in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which brings together some 31 United Nations actors and INTERPOL, thus ensuring that its work related to counter-terrorism is carried out in the broader context of United Nations system-wide efforts.

61. In May and December 2011, UNODC attended the two inter-agency meetings of the Task Force, which focused on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the different entities with respect to all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. UNODC gave presentations on lessons learned through its work with the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative,

and highlighted the need for strong efforts to solicit and manage information, as well as the potential to enhance the usefulness of the system as a more general platform for the sharing of information related to different aspects of the work of the Task Force. UNODC provided constructive input to the discussions, including in relation to expanding the initiative and strengthening the coordination and effective implementation of the working groups of the Task Force.

62. Together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, UNODC co-chairs the Task Force working group on tackling the financing of terrorism. UNODC participated in a three-day expert group meeting on preventing abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of terrorist financing, held in London in January 2011. That was the first of several meetings to be held within the framework of the working group during 2011 and 2012 to support the efforts of Member States to prevent non-profit organizations from being abused by terrorist organizations by discussing practical tools available to both Governments and non-profit organizations to mitigate that risk.

63. UNODC is also actively involved in the Task Force working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism and in assisting with the development of a set of basic human rights reference guides on specific issues. The Office participated in a regional expert symposium, held in Bangkok in February 2011, on securing the fundamental principles of a fair trial for persons accused of terrorist offences.

64. UNODC participates in the Task Force working group on supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism. Its technical assistance tool *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* represents the contribution of the Office to that group. UNODC also attended an event on the rights of victims of terrorism, organized by the Task Force and held in New York in April 2012.

65. UNODC is also an active member of the Task Force working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and its work to develop a technical assistance tool on that topic has been carried out in the context of the working group.

66. As part of the Task Force working group on preventing and resolving conflict, UNODC participated in the three expert meetings contributing to the preparation of the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia and in the ministerial meeting held on 30 November, during which the Strategy was endorsed.

67. UNODC actively participates in the Task Force working group on border management relating to counter-terrorism and provides input for the Internet-based compendium of technical support materials for Member States on that subject.

68. Together with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC has been coordinating the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative, which enables partnering Member States to address to Task Force entities their requests for strategy-related assistance related to all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a user-friendly way through a single access point. The initiative aims to avoid duplication, fosters consultation and maximizes the impact of assistance delivery. Throughout the reporting period, UNODC continued to contribute to the

work of Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism, in partnership with the Governments of Burkina Faso and Nigeria.

69. In addition, in partnership with the Task Force secretariat and the Government of Hungary, UNODC organized a seminar, held in Budapest on 17 June, on promoting awareness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and efforts made to implement it at the national, regional and international levels. The principal aim of the seminar was to share best practices in the sphere of terrorism prevention and to enhance national, regional and global capacity in countering terrorism.

70. During 2011, UNODC took part in a series of Task Force events, including regional meetings on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in East Africa (held in Addis Ababa in July) and in Southern Africa (held in Windhoek in October).

71. The Executive Director of UNODC participated in the symposium of the Secretary-General on international counter-terrorism cooperation, organized by the Task Force in partnership with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the constituent Task Force entities and held in New York on 19 September 2011.

3. Partnerships with other organizations

72. UNODC continued to work with many international partners: the Commonwealth, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Financial Action Task Force, IAEA, the International Civil Aviation Organization, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, the International Organization for Migration, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, OPCW, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the World Bank, as well as a large number of regional and subregional partners, such as the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, CARICOM, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Council of Europe, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, Eurojust, the Indian Ocean Commission, the International Law Enforcement Academy, the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, the League of Arab States, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, OSCE, the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, the University College of Dublin Centre for Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Investigation, the Southern African Development Community, the Central American Integration System, the South-East Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism and the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

73. Activities implemented in the Americas are jointly organized and carried out with the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism to ensure full complementarity of programmes and action. A similar partnership exists with OSCE for activities undertaken in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. UNODC also closely cooperates with the Council of Europe, through participation in the

Committee of Experts on Terrorism. The Office participated in the international conference on victims of terrorism, which was co-organized by the Council of Europe and the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism and held in San Sebastián, Spain, on 16 and 17 June 2011. UNODC signed, along with the regional counter-terrorism structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, a protocol of cooperation in support of their joint effort to increase the effectiveness of coordinated action against terrorism. UNODC further participated in the Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of CIS meeting held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, in April 2011.

74. UNODC provided relevant experts from the Office of Legal Affairs of INTERPOL with training on the new UNODC online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform. Training was provided in order for INTERPOL to conduct online training courses on the theme "International cooperation in criminal matters: a key tool in the fight against terrorism", which were undertaken jointly with UNODC from 21 February to 1 April 2011 for selected criminal justice officials from the Sahel; from 29 July to 9 September 2011 for selected criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers from West Africa; and from 28 October to 9 December 2011 for selected criminal justice officials from Algeria. From 27 January to 9 March 2012, a course was run for criminal justice officials of the Indian Ocean region (including focal points of the regional judicial platform) and law enforcement officials from the INTERPOL national central bureaux of the Indian Ocean region.

75. UNODC further strengthened the exchange of information with the European Union and engaged in regular policy dialogue. UNODC participated in the second, third and fourth meetings of the United Nations-European Union policy dialogue on counter-terrorism issues on 7 February and 9 November 2011, and 23 April 2012. The Hungarian and Polish presidencies of the European Union invited UNODC to update the meetings of the Council of the European Union Working Party on Terrorism on recent developments in the counter-terrorism work of UNODC on 8 February and 13 July 2011. Regular policy and programme consultations were undertaken with counterparts of the European Union (the European Commission and the European Union Counter-Terrorism Coordinator), with representatives of European Union member States and with Brussels-based representatives of United Nations entities involved in counter-terrorism matters. UNODC participated in the meeting of senior officials from the European Union held in Brussels on 14 October 2011.

76. Cooperation with ASEAN included participation in the second ASEAN Maritime Forum, held in Pattaya, Thailand, on 18 and 19 August 2011. In the context of the East and South-East Asia partnership on criminal justice responses to terrorism, close collaboration and joint activities have been developed with the South-East Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism, the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation and the International Law Enforcement Academy.

77. UNODC participated in activities organized by IMF, including a training workshop focused on the legislative framework for countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, held in Singapore from 7 to 11 March 2011; a workshop on the IMF Financing of Terrorism Convention Project for the Philippines and Sri Lanka, held in Colombo in February 2011; and the follow-up event to that workshop held in Manila in July 2011.

78. UNODC also participated in activities of the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, including a regional training workshop focused on controlling and protecting the movement of persons and commodities from terrorist attacks, held in Riyadh in June 2011, and a regional workshop on ways to face extremism, held in Riyadh in March 2012.

79. UNODC further attended workshops organized by the Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, including a seminar on lessons learned from investigating terrorism incidents, in partnership with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Capacity-Building Programme against Terrorism, that focused on the implementation of the IGAD extradition and mutual legal assistance conventions, international cooperation in terrorism investigations and prosecutions, the strengthening of cross-border cooperation networks among law enforcement officials in IGAD States, internal coordination, community engagement and the importance of financial investigations.

80. UNODC organized, with the League of Arab States, two regional workshops held in Cairo, in February 2012, on cooperation between regional and subregional organizations in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions and ways of establishing an Arab judicial cooperation network in the field of combating terrorism.

4. Cooperation with recipient and donor countries

81. UNODC adjusts its activities according to the institutional arrangements and legal cultures in the countries in which it operates. To ensure a tailored approach, the Office works closely with representatives and experts of recipient countries. In addition to formal communications through the permanent missions in Vienna and New York and the ministries of foreign affairs, extensive consultations and working-level contacts are maintained with relevant ministries and judicial and prosecutorial services.

82. UNODC is grateful to its donors for their invaluable substantive and financial support. Between January 2003 and 18 April 2012, voluntary contributions (paid and pledged) totalled $55,505,337. Pledges and contributions have been made by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States, as well as by the Indian Ocean Commission, the International Organization of la Francophonie, IMO, INTERPOL, OSCE and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. Some of the donor countries also supported the work of the Office through the participation of their national experts in its technical assistance activities.

D. Evaluating delivery and assessing impact

83. In order to strengthen its ability to focus on delivering expected results, UNODC has developed a standardized monitoring and reporting approach. The management strategy of the Office involves defining realistic results, monitoring progress towards achieving those results, integrating lessons learned into management decisions and reporting on performance. The monitoring and

evaluation framework contains performance indicators and tools through which baseline data are collected; progress is measured against those data both at periodic intervals and at the conclusion of a project. The Office uses the data to measure and critically analyse impacts, make changes to activities in order to increase effectiveness (if required), glean lessons for the purpose of information-sharing and organizational learning and inform the development of future projects.

84. In 2011, a new standardized information management system was introduced by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC. The comprehensive system provides the information technology structures for the Branch to track its training activities around the world, administer questionnaires regarding training events and generate specialized reports on the results. As such, the information management system plays an integral role in the monitoring and evaluation strategy of the Branch and therefore in its ability to provide high-quality, tailor-made technical assistance to requesting States.

85. The latest combined training evaluation report of the Branch on technical assistance activities highlights, among other things, the positive course evaluations by participants, particularly with respect to their self-assessment of knowledge and skills transferred during the training courses.

III. Challenges ahead

86. UNODC has adjusted the content of its technical assistance activities to ensure that its services remain pertinent and fully aligned with the actual and emerging needs of requesting countries, thereby taking into account changes in the external operating and funding environment. That process needs to be further consolidated. Strengthening operational partnerships and mobilizing increased substantive and financial support by Member States is crucial in that regard.

A. Enhancing the delivery of assistance in response to the evolving needs of Member States

87. UNODC needs to continue its technical assistance with respect to the ratification and legislative implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and to focus on those instruments with a lower ratification rate.

88. Special efforts are being made to engage with executive decision makers and with parliamentarians, whose support is needed during the ratification process and for the adoption of necessary domestic legislation.

89. In response to increased demand, in-depth capacity-building assistance programmes have been initiated in a number of countries, and other countries have also expressed an interest in them. An effective response to terrorism requires a criminal justice system that is capable of functioning in an integrated fashion and that is able to rely on the contribution of all components, including the police, the prosecution, the defence bar, the judiciary and the correctional system. Additional work is required to strengthen procedural aspects based on the rule of law, including

for strengthening the position of victims of terrorism during criminal proceedings, drawing on the international legal framework and recognized standards and norms.

90. Moreover, to further regional and subregional cooperation among criminal justice practitioners, assistance needs to be provided for the establishment of judicial platforms, in line with the ones created for countries of the Indian Ocean Commission and the Sahel.

91. Special efforts are required to address the preventive aspects of countering terrorism, including criminalization of incitement and other supportive acts, such as travel with a view to attending terrorist training camps.

92. Because of the increasingly complex nature of terrorism, UNODC must further enhance activities to build and transfer expertise in specific thematic areas, such as transportation security, countering the financing of terrorism, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and countering chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

93. Overall, the Office should work towards long-term capacity-building programmes, providing training to all stakeholders based on a steady dissemination of easily accessible training materials, backstopped by effective follow-up and reinforced by ongoing support services on the ground. In that regard, UNODC is steadily enhancing its train-the-trainer approach by involving national training institutions in its activities and by strengthening the expertise of those institutions through the elaboration of counter-terrorism modules for integration into their national curricula. Further elaboration of the comprehensive legal training curriculum provides a good substantive basis in that regard.

94. The expansion of online training activities is supported by the positive feedback received from participants. The newly established permanent virtual communication forum will enable trainees to remain connected to UNODC training facilitators and to one another, which will enhance the sustainability of capacity-building activities. The forum will also facilitate enhanced cooperation with external partners, including the private sector and civil society.

95. Long-term, sustained engagement is facilitated by a field-based delivery approach. The placement of terrorism prevention experts in its field offices has enabled UNODC to work closely with local officials in designing and implementing activities. The Office envisages further decentralization of its programming and delivery capacity.

96. UNODC also seeks to further strengthen its results-based management approach. The current performance tools and information management application system will enhance data management and reporting, demonstrating progress made in project implementation against defined targets. For capacity-building activities, the systematic analysis of evaluation questionnaires will help to keep better track of the knowledge and skills development of participants.

97. A strengthened field-based approach facilitates the full integration of the counter-terrorism activities of UNODC into its regional and country programmes. This responds to the increasing demand for more comprehensive packages of assistance that encompass assistance with respect to terrorism prevention, criminal justice reform and the prevention of transnational organized crime and corruption

and consequently strengthen counter-terrorism efforts by addressing related criminal activities.

B. Mobilizing increased support from Member States

98. Thanks to the financial support provided by its 25 donor countries and some donor organizations, UNODC was able to establish, both at headquarters and in selected field locations, a core pool of expertise and the basic secretariat capacity for the planning, delivery, coordination and management of its counter-terrorism assistance and related partnerships.

99. The reliance on voluntary contributions, however, makes long-term planning, including the maintenance of necessary technical expertise, challenging. Funding uncertainty remained a key issue in 2012.

100. Dependence on extrabudgetary resources for core expertise and basic secretariat functions is not tenable. In order to preserve that core expertise and to be able to deliver basic secretariat functions, those capacities need to be stabilized and ensured through increased regular budget allocations. Except for the addition of a junior-level post approved in December 2007 and a P-4 post approved in December 2011, the regular budget allocation has remained at almost the same level since 2003. Stable regular budget resources are needed to ensure that the expectations of Member States can be met.

101. Moreover, UNODC needs predictable, multi-year, non-earmarked funding to be able to continue to conduct key technical assistance activities with a view to implementing its global mandate. Bearing in mind the importance of a properly functioning criminal justice system that prevents terrorism in the attainment of sustainable economic and social development in recipient countries, it might be worthwhile for donor States to explore whether development funds could increasingly be drawn on to support the activities of the Office.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

102. Given the continued threat posed by terrorism, it is imperative to sustain focused attention on and support for efforts to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism and the delivery of assistance for enhancing related national capacities. As underlined in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, establishing a criminal justice response to terrorism that is based on the rule of law is crucial to global counter-terrorism efforts and is the backbone and a prerequisite for other initiatives.

103. The technical assistance requests received by UNODC demonstrate the growing need for capacity-building assistance, in addition to the need for continued assistance for the ratification and legislative implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism. In particular, there is an increased need for long-term, in-depth and tailored assistance on the ground and for outreach to the criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of specific cases. UNODC should continue to assist in reinforcing mechanisms for international cooperation in criminal matters to counter terrorism,

including by providing support for the establishment of relevant networks and platforms.

104. The requests received also highlight the need for enhanced, specialized and substantive expertise-building and transfer in such thematic areas as nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism; the financing of terrorism; transportation security; and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. There is a demand for more comprehensive packages of technical assistance that enable criminal justice practitioners to deal with a range of crimes potentially related to terrorism.

105. The delivery of expertise should continue on the ground as well as through the use of innovative and cost-efficient training modalities and mechanisms, such as online and computer-based courses.

106. The General Assembly may wish to provide further guidance with regard to the reinforcement of UNODC technical assistance work on the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism, both in terms of content and in terms of delivery mechanisms, with a view to better tailoring the assistance to meet the evolving needs of Member States. The General Assembly may therefore wish to request UNODC to assist Member States in addressing possible connections between terrorist acts and related criminal activities.

107. UNODC, in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, is strongly committed to continuing to assist Member States in meeting their needs. It will therefore continue to explore synergies with other United Nations entities, including within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and to work with partner entities at the international, regional and subregional levels in order to enhance efforts towards maximizing consultation, coordination and cooperation in counter-terrorism assistance delivery.

108. The General Assembly may wish to provide further guidance concerning UNODC involvement in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The Assembly may also wish to invite the Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, the Task Force office and other Task Force member entities, as well as relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to enhance their cooperation with UNODC on counter-terrorism issues, in order to strengthen synergies and avoid duplication.

109. The General Assembly may further wish to call upon UNODC to strengthen its cooperation with the private sector and with civil society on counter-terrorism issues and related areas.

110. UNODC relies on Member States to step up their support, both politically and financially, to enable the Office to continue to assist them in implementing a fully functional international legal regime against terrorism based on the rule of law. Although donor countries have provided invaluable voluntary contributions, it is important to reiterate that the current resource level is inadequate to meet the increasing requests and the corresponding required increase in technical assistance activities and substantive initiatives. Member States should therefore make available sufficient resources to make the counter-terrorism work of UNODC sustainable, through an adequate increase in regular budget resources and through the provision of predictable and multi-year extrabudgetary resources.

111. The General Assembly may wish to express gratitude to donor countries for the voluntary contributions made available to UNODC, and to invite Member States to increase the level of extrabudgetary and regular budget resources to enable UNODC to continue to carry out its work in the area of countering terrorism.